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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

America Hears Two Appeals

Mr. Hoover Bars Works Bonds

Japan Gets Admiral Premier

Germany Sees Hitler Trading

World Hails Amelia Putnam

PRESIDENT HOOVER and 11 men prominent in the nation issue separate statements that call on Congress for speed and definite action on the national economic situation. The appeal from the private citizens, headed by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, begs Senate and House leaders to lay aside all partisanship and balance the budget without further delay. The President's statement, in the form of a letter to Herbert S. Crocker, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, says the back of the slump cannot be broken by any single governmental undertaking. It gives a 12-point list of the things the President believes the Government can do to help restore good times. He calls bonding the future to pay for public works disastrous, and makes this striking declaration—"We cannot squander ourselves into prosperity."

¶ Japan sees Viscount Makoto Saito, veteran admiral, take the helm as the new Premier. He will form a non-party Government. The appointment is understood to give general satisfaction throughout the country, although the young officers are reserving judgment. The press calls upon Premier Saito to state his policies at the earliest possible moment, and to take steps to do the thing it regards as most needed—to stabilize the condition of public thought, jarred by the attempt to rule through assassination.

¶ Germany sees resignation of the Braun Cabinet in Prussia as soon precipitating new political alignments which will affect the nation. Adolf Hitler's National Socialists (Fascists), while the leading party, are not strong enough to dictate. They seek control by alignment with the Roman Catholic Center Party. The Centrist price may be a high one. Hitler seeks overthrow of Chancellor Bruening, while Bruening is a Centrist. In the prospective trading the Centrists suddenly become the national defenders of the fundamental thing they support and Hitler abhors—constitutional government.

¶ Greece sees Premier Eleutherios Venizelos and his Cabinet resign. The voluntary retirement of the veteran statesman, who figured prominently in the adjustments following the World War, marks the end of a chapter of varied and so far unsuccessful struggles to improve Greece's economic position. A coalition Government is expected to serve until elections following next month's Lausanne reparations conference. Premier Venizelos' popularity has been declining in spite of able efforts to assist his country. The swing away from him is regarded chiefly as the thing an unhappy public often does—visits its displeasure with impersonal conditions upon a person.

¶ Shanghai finds its atmosphere growing tense again. A change by the Japanese in their withdrawal plans and reported Chinese military successes in Manchuria upset China's conciliatory attitude. The Control Yuan demands disciplinary punishment of Wang Ching-wei, National Government chairman, for signing the Shanghai agreement without its approval, but the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Council averts a crisis by ruling that its own announced approval was sufficient. In agitating the Shanghai matter again the Chinese are regarded as doing an unwise thing—as jeopardizing the favorable opinion of the world.

¶ World acclaim comes to Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam for her solo flight across the Atlantic. The United States applauds as it listens to her modest description by radio. Prime Minister MacDonald tells her in a message that Britain is proud of its guest. The London papers praise her great performance and her striking lack of ostentation. Ambassador Mellon takes her to the American Embassy and his daughter supplies her with what she seems to need most—feminine apparel. The London Times sees her winning against extreme difficulties through well-merited confidence in herself and her machine. The London Express will find approval for its appraisal of her feat—"It places her on a pinnacle beside the immortal Lindbergh."

¶ Turkey brings a government suit against the entire press of Istanbul for publishing news of the suicide of Ivar Kreuger. The law prohibiting such news is well known, but the newspapers dared to make an exception in the case of an internationally prominent individual—and a number of troubled Turks took their mistaken cue from the entangled match king. In bringing prosecutions the Turkish Government is regarded as consistent. If suicide is a moral lapse that should not be flaunted in the face of the public, doesn't the prominence of the one who lapses augment instead of mitigate the offense of the flaunter?

Youth Hostels Link Wales and Midlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

OPENING of the Youth Hostels at Easthope and Llanfyllin in Shropshire and Montgomeryshire, respectively, completes the chain of the Birmingham group of the Youth Hostels Association, linking Birmingham with the mountains of North Wales.

The Easthope hostel has been adapted from a sixteenth-century farmhouse. It is a picturesque, half-timbered building, with molded chimneys and huge open fireplaces. The new hostel at Llanfyllin has been adapted from an old woolshed.

Gold Standard Abandoned By Bulk of World

Only Seven Nations Retain It and Position of Italy Is Doubtful

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23 — New world interest in monetary affairs has followed departure of a majority of the principal nations from the gold standard, only seven of which retain it. A new compilation prepared by the United States Commerce Department lists 20 countries today officially off the gold, or gold exchange, standard, most of them departing in 1931-32; and another 12 "not officially, but practically, off the standard," a total of 32.

This is approximately the same number as that during the World War. Coupled with a universal decline in prices, diminishing international trade, and with a revival of high trade barriers, the world situation is producing today in the more important countries a new survey of the whole subject of international finance and monetary relations.

Out of approximately 40 principal countries having independent currencies, the Department of Commerce lists only the United States, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and the Union of South Africa as now retaining the gold standard.

Comes at Awkward Time

This world monetary situation exists just two years after the formation of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switz., in May, 1930, then hailed as the "final step in the long and arduous process by which the world has been reëstablishing the gold standard as the monetary basis of its economy."

The condition has heightened interest in the statement by Mr. Gates W. McGarrah of New York, president of the bank, May 10, that the nations must prepare for monetary reconstruction "which is as indispensable after the world crisis as after the World War." His annual report stressed the essential unity of the world's monetary system, warned against tariffs and artificial obstacles to the flow of capital, and declared that "internationalism in monetary matters is not merely a theory, but an accomplished fact."

The three technical essentials of the gold standard are: (1) free export of gold; (2) free conversion of other kinds of money into gold at central banks, and (3) purchase of gold at central banks at a fixed price.

Austria was the first country to resume the gold standard after the World War, in 1923; the thirty-second on the long list was Japan, on Jan. 11, 1930.

Of the seven major countries listed by the Commerce Department as now still on the standard only one, the United States, was able to weather the World War without departing from gold. Today, South Africa, another of the seven is debating whether to stay on gold or follow the pound sterling as an inflationist policy.

There also seems doubt as to whether Italy has not imposed un-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS BEFORE PARTY ELECTION

Proportional System of Voting Restored by Premier Venizelos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, May 23 — Despite its overwhelming majority in both the Senate and lower house, the Venizelos Ministry has resigned.

Conclusion of the Chamber's four-year term comes in August and the withdrawal of the Prime Minister, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, which was announced Saturday evening, is an incident in the campaign now being strenuously waged by all parties in view of the coming general election. This is expected to be held within a few weeks.

Recently there have been signs of distintegration in the ranks of the Liberals supporting the veteran Prime Minister, who number more than six times as many as the next strongest party, the Popular Party.

Mr. George Maris, Finance Minister since 1929, resigned a month ago when Mr. Venizelos decided Greece must leave the gold standard. Other defections followed.

Before announcing his decision to President Zaimis, Mr. Venizelos took the precaution of changing the electoral law back from the majority system which he formerly supported and which obtained at the last election to the proportional system which was previously in force. He offered to leave the law as it was if Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris, leader of the Popular Party (Royalists), would undertake not to make the question of a republican or monarchical régime an issue at the election, but this Mr. Tsaldaris refused to do.

The Prime Minister's action is regarded as conclusively showing that he does not expect to obtain a majority in the next Parliament. The decline in Mr. Venizelos's popularity is held to be due to the economic crisis, however, rather than a desire to recall the King.

Greece, like the rest of the world, has been caught up in the maelstrom of the slump. There have been reductions in salaries. Revenue and postal officials have been on strike.

Forbes Opposes Cutting Imports From Philippines

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—As a matter of "simple justice" to the Filipinos, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, has recommended to the Senate Territories Committee that restrictions on imports from the islands not be fixed at less than present amounts.

Mr. Forbes expressed his views in a letter to Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut, that Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, chairman of the committee, put into the Congressional Record today, along with the former Governor-General's opinions on the Hawes-Cutting bill to give the islands independence.

Mr. Forbes recommended some changes in independence proposals, one for reserving to the Government ample authority to intervene before independence to preserve the island government.

The other was to include on the staff of the high commissioner, who would represent the United States during the transition period, a financial expert as a supervisor over the insular auditor.

"I think," Mr. Forbes said, "it is a matter of simple justice to the people of the Philippines that if limitations are to be placed upon the quantities of certain products admitted into the United States free of duty, such limits should not be less than the amount of importations of such products at the present day."

Weekly Air Service Is Proposed Between Rome and Buenos Aires

ROME, May 23 (AP)—A project to establish weekly two-way air service between Rome and Buenos Aires was presented by Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, at the convention of transoceanic fliers of all nations today.

The scheme resulted from studies conducted both before and after General Balbo's group flight to South America in January, 1931.

The War Minister presented cost figures and even a time-table and declared that "even commercially speaking the line would pay for itself."

Under the plan the 7185 miles from Rome to Buenos Aires would be covered in 3½ days. Two routes were suggested:

Rome to Tripoli by hydroplane; Tripoli to Bolama, Portuguese Guinea across the desert by land plane; Bolama to Parahyba, Brazil, by hydroplane, and Parahyba to Buenos Aires, land plane.

Rome to Tunis, hydroplane; Tunis to Bolama, landplane; along the coast from Bolama and then to Parahyba, hydroplane, and Parahyba to Buenos Aires, landplane.

The ship would fly night and day. Both land and water craft would be three-motored and a total of 11 planes would be necessary, each manned by two pilots, a navigator, a mechanic and a telegrapher.

General Balbo indicated that he would like to conduct experiments in flying in the stratosphere. He recommended that a ship be hired to cruise out from Bolama in less frequented zones and that it have special equipment to study conditions in high altitudes.

In the projected south Atlantic crossing a plane would be going from Africa to South America on the same day that another was going from South America to Africa. Thus each would be able to inform the other about weather conditions.

General Balbo was elected president of the transoceanic fliers. Before the meeting the air men visited the King at Quirinal Palace.

CANADA'S JOBLESS ESTIMATED AT 700,000

TORONTO, May 23 (AP)—The number of unemployed in Canada for the first four months of 1932 was estimated at 700,000 before the Canadian Political Science Association which opened its annual session here today.

Dr. S. J. McLean, member of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada and president of the association, presided. The causes and cures for unemployment was the general topic of discussion.

Hoover Calls Bonding Future For Public Works Disastrous

Cannot Squander Ourselves Into Prosperity, He Says —Offers 12-Point Substitute Plan—Firm for Expanding Finance Corporation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Asserting that "we cannot squander ourselves into prosperity," President Hoover in a statement made public here, attacked the proposal of a huge program of federal works financed by bond issues as a step toward lifting hard times.

The President recited in detail six reasons for not increasing the public works program over that already contained in the budget, and added an alternative 12-point list of the things he believed the Government could do to help the restoration of prosperity.

Mr. Hoover's points were made in a letter to Mr. Herbert S. Crocker, Denver, Colo., president of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The letter was one of the most vigorous and incisive to come from the White House in the course of the Hoover Administration. Not only did it place indelibly on record Mr. Hoover's objection to a public works expansion policy, but it served notice that he intends to carry on his fight for authority for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to borrow an additional $1,500,000,000 to be lent for "income producing works throughout the nation, both of public and private character."

President Hoover's detailed exposition of the nation's fiscal situation as he sees it today was accompanied by an appeal from 11 national figures, six of them Republicans and five Democrats, urging Congress for quick action in balancing the budget.

The names follow: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York; Mr. William H. Crocker, banker, California; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president Princeton University, New Jersey; Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Great Britain, New York; Mr. Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois; Mr. Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Missouri; Mr. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut; Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts; Mr. Roland S.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

NANKING AVERTS MOVE TO OUST CABINET LEADER

Impeachment of Wang Is Attempted for Part in Shanghai Accord

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 23—A political crisis was averted today, when the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Council ruled that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the national government, was not subject to impeachment, as recommended by the Control Yuan, for alleged irregularities in the signature of the Shanghai agreement.

The Control Yuan, which is comparable with the ancient Roman censors, proposed Mr. Wang's disciplinary punishment for failure to submit the agreement to the Legislative Yuan for approval. The Central Council ruled that the Legislative Yuan's sanction was unnecessary after the Central Committee had approved it.

However, the attempted impeachment is symptomatic of a growing agitation against the Shanghai agreement, which was intensified when the Japanese on Saturday notified the neutral commission that they had reversed their decision to withdraw entirely within the settlement, and will keep naval forces in several outside areas, specified in the agreement, until the Chinese Government's ability to carry out the agreement has been definitely proved.

Chinese military successes in Manchuria have increased impatience with the central government's conciliatory attitude and further progress toward liquidation of the Shanghai incident is considered impossible in the present atmosphere.

Nanking has been officially informed that efforts to establish contact between the League commissioners and Gen. Ma Chan-shan failed when the Manchukuo authorities refused their permission and the Soviets disallowed visés for travel through Soviet territory to Blagoveschensk.

Meanwhile encouraged by General Ma's successes, volunteer armies near Jehol are reported to be combining for an attack against Gen. Chang Hai-peng, Manchukuo's leading Chinese general in south Manchuria. It is believed here that the Japanese are rushing reinforcements into Manchuria, censoring all reports of troop movements, and that most of the troops leaving Shanghai have passed through Dairen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, May 23—The Soviet policy of non-coöperation with the Lytton commission, first manifested when the request of the commission to hear the views of Soviet officials in Manchuria was refused, found new expression when the Soviet Government declined the request of the commission to allow some of its members to proceed to Blagoveschensk for the purpose of communicating with Gen. Ma Chan-shan, who is reported to reside in the Chinese town of Shakhalian across the Amur River from Blagoveschensk. The Soviet Government's desire is strictly to abstain from interference in Manchurian affairs.

DO-X TAKES OFF FOR SOUTHAMPTON

VIGO, Spain, May 23 (AP)—The DO-X, largest flying boat in the world, took off for Southampton at 10:45 a. m. today, 5:45 a. m. eastern standard time, after the crew had refueled it. The ship got in last night from Horta, Azores, after crossing the Atlantic from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

The DO-X will return to Germany, its homeland, after the stop in England.

By way of farewell to Vigo, the boat circled over the city, whose rooftops were crowded, and then headed north.

UNITED FRONT URGED ON FARMS OF NEW ENGLAND

Only by Coöperation Can They Meet Competition, Ellenberger Says

New England farmers must present a solid front if they hope to successfully meet the competition of western farm and dairy producers, according to Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, administrator of the New England governors' dairy board.

As to how this bulwark of defense could be erected by New Englanders, Dr. Ellenberger replied in two words—"coöperative marketing."

Building up of New England-wide organizations intrusted with the development of the fine points of agricultural and dairy marketing as advocated by Dr. Ellenberger would result, he said, in greater efficiency of production, improvement in the quality of products and more satisfactory service to the buyer. Also, he believed it would enable New Englanders to advertise their products more effectively.

The coöperative system of marketing set up in the dairying industry through the work of the governors' board, its chairman declared, is the longest stride taken in New England to coördinate the efforts of producer and dealer and give the producer a stronger voice in saying what his products shall sell for.

Although the New England market has been more or less disorganized, conditions among New England farmers, as a whole, have been better than in the West, Dr. Ellenberger said. With organization and the resulting development of greater efficiency, coöperation and quality, western competition could not sap New England's possibilities of agricultural and dairy expansion, he added.

Referring to the dairy industry, the board expert pointed out that while New England produces sufficient fluid milk to meet all its requirements, this excess is not enough to supply all its cream and there are considerable quantities of milk products, such as butter and cheese, shipped in from outside.

Having yielded the most desirable market for manufactured products to the West and with no profitable outlet for surplus milk, New England producers have found themselves engulfed in stiff competition among themselves for the sale of milk to distributors, according to Dr. Ellenberger's analysis. This uncontrolled competition, in his opinion, resulted in an instability in the market which has helped western competitors to sell their products well within the New England levels.

In the same way, through lack of centralized organization, it was Dr. Ellenberger's contention that other New England industries had provided openings for competition from the West.

BRITAIN PROUD OF MRS. PUTNAM, PREMIER SAYS

London Newspapers Vie in Sounding Praises of Woman Flier

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—British enthusiasm has been stirred to unwonted depths by Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam's splendid achievement for womanhood and the world in her record Atlantic flight on Saturday, when she completed the 2026.5 miles between Newfoundland and North Ireland in 15 hours, 40 minutes, with an average speed of 129.5 miles an hour.

Such captions as "well done, Miss Earhart"; "that gallant American woman" stand out on newspaper posters in London today. "She takes her place on the pinnacle beside the immortal Lindbergh," says the Express, while The Times points to what lies at the root of British admiration of her deed in emphasizing that impulsively as it may have been undertaken, it was carried out unostentatiously and not rashly, but with well-merited confidence in herself and her machine.

Declaration in the Prime Minister's message of congratulations to her that Britain is proud of its guest is universally indorsed.

Mrs. Putnam flew yesterday to the Hanworth National Flying Services Airdrome, near London, her pilot being a Royal Air Force lieutenant.

On landing at Hanworth she was received by Colonel Shelmerdine, Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. L. G. S. Reynolds, representing the Air Ministry, also by the Master of Semphill, president of the Royal Aeronautical Society and other distinguished aviators.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, and his daughter, Mrs. David E. K. Bruce, were waiting close by and Mrs. Putnam accompanied them to the American Embassy, where she is now staying. She lunched at the Institute of Journalists today and Thursday is to be the guest at the Royal Aeronautical Society dinner. She leaves shortly for Rome to attend the Transoceanic Aviators' Congress.

House Rejects Beer Bill, 228-169; Drys Show Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23 — The House today followed the lead of the Senate in rejecting beer by a vote of 228-169.

The vote showed a decided decline in wet strength in the House by comparison of 187 votes secured on the Beck-Linthicum amendment. The vote was on a motion to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from consideration of the O'Conner-Hull bill to legalize 2.75 per cent beer.

The brief 20-minute debate preceding the roll call vote was characterized by emphasis on the part of the wets of the revenue-producing powers of the proposed legislation. They contended it would produce at least $500,000,000 in revenue and make a balanced budget possible without inflicting serious injury to business or industry.

Drys, on the other hand, stressed the point that the bill is an obvious attempt to nullify the Constitution by legalizing an intoxicating fluid.

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Texas, made a last-moment attempt to stave off the vote by raising a point of order, maintaining it violated the House rule prohibiting two successive discharge petitions on any one question at a single session of Congress. He was overruled, however, by Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, who held this was a question of modifying the Volstead Act whereas the vote on the Beck-Linthicum resolution involved modifying the Constitution.

Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.), Georgia, acting chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which refused to report out the beer measure, held that the beer movement today was for the single purpose of forcing members to go on record on the beer issue. He pointed out that previous votes in the House and Senate made it obvious that the measure would be defeated today.

Camera Man, Producer, Director, Actor, Manager—All After School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IRVINGTON, N. J., May 23—"Let's give a show!" seems to have given place to "Let's make a movie!" among a group of youngsters here.

Stanley Tylicki, 15, of 483 Eighteenth Avenue, became the owner of a regular motion picture camera and projector a few months ago. Before long he had assembled a company of little thespians and produced his first "movie," based on a play of his own.

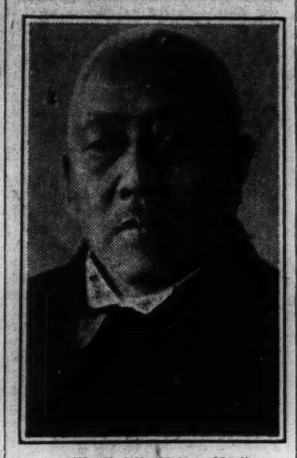
Being the owner of the camera, and, what is just as important, the son of a candy-store owner who has a spacious room back in his store that is ideal for the showing of motion pictures to the neighborhood youngsters who comprise the public, Stanley has delegated to himself a long string of varied titles and responsibilities, including that of hero, author, director, producer, make-up man, property man, publicity man, camera man—when he is not actually acting in the picture—and numerous others.

This "movie gang" has just completed its fourth "production," a three-reeler in which the hero is young Stanley himself, hiding his juvenile identity behind a grown-up mustache and grease paint. The other parts were taken by members of the cast who range in age from seven years up to Stanley's age.

The members of the troupe are no sluggards, for it takes them but two weeks—and that after school hours—to rehearse a picture before the actual filming takes place.

Stanley has his troubles, like any movie director. Once during the filming of the "mystery" picture, which concerned a search for buried treasure, the proprietor of a dilapidated house in which the "scene" was being taken, appeared at the crucial moment and ordered everybody out, whereupon the troupe followed their leader into an empty lot, where the scene was completed without loss to the logical continuity of the plot.

TAKES HELM



The Christian Science Monitor

VISCOUNT MAKOTO SAITO

Veteran Admiral, Who Will Form Nonparty Government in Tokyo

Admiral Steps Into Breach In Tokyo's Crisis

Viscount Saito Selected to Form Government, Overriding Parties

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 23—The nation generally approves the recommendation of Prince Saionji, the elder statesman, that Viscount Makoto Saito, veteran admiral, form a cabinet, but it is indicated that the so-called younger officers of the army are adopting an attitude of watchful waiting, without abandoning their demands for national socialistic reforms.

An official observer said it is too early to speculate regarding the Cabinet's personnel, or its duration, although the Minseito (opposition party) is likely to collaborate with Viscount Saito in forming a national super-party régime.

Whether the party system will be resumed later cannot at present be forecast. Viscount Saito is starting conversations with the leaders tomorrow and is expected to take three or four days to fill the ministerial portfolios, presenting the list to the throne late in the week.

The press generally praises the appointment. The Jiji Shimpo believes that the political parties have brought on themselves a temporary abandonment of the party system because of inefficiency. It considers Viscount Saito a "man in the right place. . . . Nobody denies that the Saito ministry will be temporary, to be sooner or later replaced by a party cabinet. But whether such replacement will come soon or will be long delayed depends on the ability of the political parties to accomplish self-purification."

The paper urges Viscount Saito to produce a clean-cut statement of his policy at the earliest moment, since his views on national problems are at present unrecorded specifically. The Asahi takes a similar view and continues: "As head of a super-party ministry, Viscount Saito may be deemed one of the most competent men to undertake the task of stabilizing the popular mind, which has been shaken by Inukai's assassination."

The Nichi Nichi hopes that the new ministry will mobilize the best talent of the empire, otherwise non-party government would be unjustified.

Dry 'Loyalty' Fête Planned in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—A big "loyalty" convention to mobilize dry backing for the Republican National Convention here June 14, with an "all-star" list of nationally prominent dry workers, is planned by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois June 10 to 13.

Directly preceding the Republican meeting, the dry demonstration will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, near the Chicago Stadium where the big conventions will take place. On the last day of the "loyalty" meeting it is planned to have a formal statement drawn up and turned over to the Republican gathering, telling what the drys expect of the party in the coming campaign.

Among the speakers scheduled for the dry meeting are Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U.; Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League; Bishop James Cannon Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the World League Against Alcoholism, and Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

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HITLERISM FACES TEST IN PRUSSIA

Braun Cabinet Resigns and Results Affect All of Germany

ELECTION BROKE UP WEIMAR COALITION

Center Party Must Choose Coalition With Fascists or Opposition Ranks

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 23—Formal resignation of the Braun Cabinet in Prussia lays open the way for a recasting of political alignments in Prussia—alterations which will be felt throughout the entire German Government.

The situation is much the same as if all of the United States east of the Rockies comprised one single state, controlling more than one-third of a federal advisory council empowered to veto acts of Congress. Its politics would be seriously felt in the national capital. So it is with Prussia, which is four-fifths of the German Reich and which controls 26 of the 66 seats in the Federal Council.

The major question facing Prussian political negotiators is whether the Center Party (Roman Catholic) and Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialists will form a coalition. For the election gave a majority to neither Right nor Left. It also swept control away from the "Weimar Coalition"—the Center—which for 10 years had governed in Prussia.

Centrists Face Problem

The Center Party was a member of this group, which included also the Social Democrats and State Party. So the problem facing the Center at the moment is whether it must become a member of the opposition or retain a part of its control by giving Herr Hitler's Fascists the votes needed to form a government.

Today on the eve of opening the Prussian Landtag these two parties are still jockeying in an effort to gain control of any coalition.

Herr Hitler, addressing a caucus of National Socialist Deputies, declared the Fascist movement would not climax 13 years of fighting by "continuing the policy of the present government in any coalition."

The Roman Catholics, though officially criticizing Herr Hitler's lack of willingness to shoulder the burdens of a coalition, appear to retain a measure of confidence that some agreement will be formed. They are believed willing to permit the National Socialists to elect the Speaker of the House.

Oppose Control of Offices

They also oppose giving a single party more than one of the three major Prussian offices—Prime Minister, Speaker of the House, and President of the State Council, who are empowered to dissolve the Diet and call new elections. It is thought possible that the Roman Catholics will also require as one concession in a coalition that the ban on the Fascist Storm Troops be continued.

The situation is not without its irony, for in much of its campaigning the National Socialist Party has taken a position of distinct opposition to the Roman Catholics. It has leveled its attacks against Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, who is a member of the Center Party, and it has castigated him as the apostle of the "system" which the Fascists seek to remove.

At a campaign meeting preceding the recent Prussian elections a Fascist speaker "debated" with the Chancellor by the process of playing a phonograph record of one of Dr. Bruening's speeches and then "answering" the Chancellor's arguments.

So it is apparent that any coalition between the Center and parties of the Right would involve serious concessions on both sides. The Fascists have indicated their willingness to coöperate if Herr Hitler will be allowed to dictate some of the major government posts. Then Center Party has said that it will work only with those who support constitutional government.

Divergence of Policies

Immediately following the election this divergence in views became apparent, for the Fascists were committed to the overthrow of the present form of government while the Center Party declared for prevention of dictatorship.

A coalition agreement, in the view of competent observers here, would necessarily subject Herr Hitler's National Socialists to a certain measure of discipline. There is little question but such an arrangement would force them to "delay" some of their more radical proposals—a course which Herr Hitler, by repeated statements in recent weeks, had indicated may be necessary in order to enable his followers to come into power by legal means.

Moreover, inclusion of the Hitler Fascists in the Government in Prussia would enable them to make their policies felt only indirectly in the three fields where they are committed to make the most radical changes. There are taxes, reparations and social policies—all of which come directly within the scope of the Reich rather than specifically under the Prussian Government.

But inclusion of the Fascists in the Government of Prussia would give them by far the greatest power they have yet enjoyed—permitting at least a measure of the "Fascist Experiment" to take place in the largest portion of the Reich.

WORLD CULTURE URGED BEFORE UNITARIAN BODY

Dr. Reese Addresses the Ministerial Union on Goal of Future

World culture, embodying among other things a world religion, world language, world art, world economy, calendar, government, patriotism and currency, is urged as a future goal of all peoples by the Rev. Curtis W. Reese, dean of the Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago, Ill.

In an address before the annual meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union held today at the Twentieth Century Club in connection with the opening day of the Unitarian Anniversary Week, Dr. Reese said that "the term culture, as it is used by anthropologists, means the total conventionalized thinking and doing of a given people or country."

"A prerequisite of effective work in behalf of world culture," Dr. Reese said, "is intelligent, sympathetic understanding of existing cultures. Great care must be taken to see that all of the old patterns that are worth while are woven into the new, so that there will be a minimum of loss and a maximum of gain to all peoples and countries."

Other speakers at the union meeting were the Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, and Dr. Omer H. Mott.

An affirmative frame of mind, rather than the overdone practice of "telling the world about the things we do not believe in," was urged upon Christian liberalists by the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford of the Old South Church, in an address today before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers.

"We liberals," he said, "have come gallantly and not ineffectually to the rescue of young people, whose inherited religious opinions had suffered wreckage upon encountering stiff gales of scientific criticism in colleges, showing them that these discredited dogmas are by no means essential to an ennobling confidence in God and devotion to His will.

The Rev. Simeon E. Cozad, All Souls Church, Lowell, also addressed the Congregational ministers, pointing the responsibilities of liberal leadership.

Other organizations meeting during the day include the Council of the Unitarian Laymen's League, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and Unitarian Temperance Society.

Tonight at the Pops

HARVARD NIGHT
(Open to the Public)

March "Cruiser Harvard" ..... Strube
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Soviet Iron Foundry" ..... Mossolov
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
St. Paul's Suite, for String Orchestra ..... Holst
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Soloist: J. M. Sanromá
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club
Waltz, "Du and Du," from "The Bat" ..... Strauss
"Prayer of Thanksgiving" (Old Dutch Hymn) ..... Arranged by Kremser
"Lohengrin," Prelude to Act III. Wagner
"Fair Harvard"

FARM BOARD HEAD HITS WHEAT SCHEME

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Farm Board, does not intend to acquiesce in the proposal of the Chicago Board of Trade's president to dispose of stabilization wheat privately. He thinks the plan is based upon selfish motives.

Replying to Mr. Peter B. Carey, who asserted six members of the Board of Trade could dispose of all the Farm Board's wheat for cash "at a steadily advancing price," Mr. Stone said "their purpose is not to help in the present situation, but to prevent the farmer organizing his business so that he, in a measure, can control the method under which his products are sold."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Church Auditorium, Waterhouse Street and Massachusetts Avenue, 8.

Boston Art Club: Dinner conference, choral leaders of seaboard states, speaking program and choral singing, 150 Newbury Street, 6:30.

Unitarian Laymen's League: Annual public meeting, Mr. Roscoe Pound, Harvard Law School dean, and Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, league president, speakers; Tremont Temple, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—Edouard de Buron, dancer, 9.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Advertising Club: Luncheon and speaking program, Hotel Statler, noon.

Opening of Brookline gardens, benefit Massachusetts S. P. C. C., as follows: Mrs. Larz Anderson's "Weld," Avon Street; Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee's "Faulkner Farm," Allandale Road; Mrs. Henry G. Lapham, 514 Warren Street; 2:30 to 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained Glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Beacon Hill Garden Club: Opening of gardens as follows: Mrs. Frank A. Bourne, 130 Mt. Vernon Street; Mrs. Charles L. Norton, 5 Acorn Street; Mrs. Robert B. Osgood, 38 Chestnut Street; Mrs. Henry Frederick Leah 12 Chestnut Street; Mrs. Edward R. Warren, 22 Chestnut Street; Mrs. Edward A. Taft, 8 Walnut Street; Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, 14 Walnut Street; Mrs. Amos Little, 25 Joy Street; the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street; Mrs. William B. Snow, 3 Smith Court, off Joy Street.

Jewish Women's College Club: Afternoon entertainment program, benefit scholarship fund, Salada Tea Rooms, 155 Berkeley Street, 2.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon, lecture and demonstration by Mr. Clarence Birdseye, originator of Birdseye Freezing process, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, executive committee, Exchange Rooms, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures—"Japan," 9:30; "Outdoor Tree Lesson," 10:15; meetings; Teachers College, 3; Elementary Science Association of Boston, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Etchings by Goya; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors to June 15. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. Degas and other French draftsmen of the nineteenth century. Prints and drawings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room; exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely. Exhibition room: Memorial exhibit, from the Roosevelt House Library and Museum.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Drawings and water colors by English etchers; also etchings by Will Dyson. Through May 31.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Scythian Bronzes. Through May 31.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniatures, etchings and sculpture by members of the Guild. Through June 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portraits in oil, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 29.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Paintings by the late Philip L. Hale. Through May 28.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills. Wood engraving by Muriel Jackson.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington Street—American, English and French etchings.

Boston Art Club, Copley Square and Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Pueblo Indian Paintings by Wo Peen, and other Indian art in sculpture and weaving. Through June 4.

Schervee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

Baker Library, Harvard School of Business Administration—Industrial paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker. Through May 28.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Contemporary wood-blocks and print portraits of famous men. Through May 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors and oils of flowers and Southern scenes, by George Biddle. Through May 31.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—An exhibition of sculptures by Amelia Peabody, wood-block prints in color by Lilian Miller, Elizabeth Keith and Bertha Lum. Through June 2.

Vesper George School, 42 St. Botolph Street—Student exhibition. Through May 30.

Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum—Thirty-fourth annual exhibition by students.

Copley Society House, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Mary L. Burton and Dorothy Hanscom. Through June 4.

Main Branch of the Boston Public Library, West End—Exhibition by the Jewish pupils of the Hecht Neighborhood House. Through May 29.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Wilhoite's
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
"3 W'S" Toasted Whole Wheat Sandwich
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"PLEN-TI-FUL" "KAKE-O-FIGS"
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(HE IS CHARMING)
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CARNEGIE HALL
Friday Evening, May 27th, 8:15 P. M.
on
MARY BAKER EDDY, Educator
Also at Westchester County Centre, White Plains, N. Y.
8:30 P. M. May 28
SEATS NOW ON SALE Prices $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c
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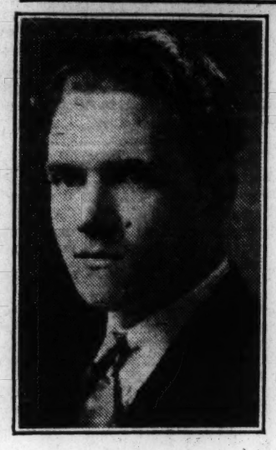
Symbolizing Weymouth's Industries and Advantages

The Christian Science Monitor Photos

MURAL PAINTED BY WESLEY WILLIAMS

At Top: Industries at the Left and Education and Youth at the Right of the Representative Figure. Below: Author of the Work.



Murals Painted By School Boy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass., May 23—To Wesley Williams, Weymouth High School graduate, Saturdays and after-school hours meant just so much time in which to carry on his art of painting murals, three of which have just been acquired by the school. The school committee has indorsed the plan to have the murals as a permanent exhibit of a student in the art department of Weymouth High School.

Since graduating, Williams has attended the Vesper George School of Art in Boston, where he has won several scholarships. The murals are on wall board and done in poster paint. Two measure four feet by nine, and the other, four by twelve feet.

One of the panels, showing the landing at Wessagusset in 1623, depicts the arrival of the ship from England. The second mural, centering around an allegorical female figure, symbolizes the wealth of the town as represented on one side by the industries and natural resources and on the other by youth and the educational advantages of the town. The third panel is a war memorial, spanning the town's military history.

Boston Art Notes

Fogg Museum of Art

The art instruction at Harvard has always aimed at engendering a respect for Winslow Homer. Generally there are water colors by him to be seen on view at the Fogg Museum, and as often as is possible special displays have been arranged. The more one sees of his work, the more he seems the progenitor of all aquarellists in New England.

Looking carefully at the extensive display of water colors now to be seen at Fogg, it seems to us that all the ingenuities revealed today were taken from or inspired by his work. Except perhaps in color the step ahead has not been appreciable. Mr. Dodge Macknight worked wonders in that direction.

Winslow Homer was frankly American in subject and method. He did not seek inspiration abroad, nor did he care to lean humbly upon other traditions. He was made of sturdier stuff, preferring to establish a tradition of his own. Dwelling in Prout's Neck, Maine, he depicted over and over again the fisherfolk at their tasks—a rugged, preoccupied folk, facing the lashing elements and enjoying the rigors of their existence.

The water colors capture something of the salty tang in the air, the moisture of the mists, the occasional balm of the sun's rays. They bristle with activity of man and nature. They stir up the sea with storms, the air with wind. Winslow Homer applied the washes saliently; there was a dispatchfulness in his method, a briskness and freedom unknown hitherto to aquarellists. He was one of the first to turn the corner and establish a new roadway for modern water color technique.

Poetically he was stirring. He could present the catching of a carp as though it were a heroic action. He had the capacity of a genuine artist to enlarge considerably the significance of a common occurrence.

In addition to these water colors, there are paintings by Prof. Arthur Pope, who carries the technical end of art pedagogy at Harvard. He paints with perceptiveness, working toward modulation and a logical unity. Attentive to rhythmic considerations, to tonal balance and contrast in his work he manifests the results of thoughtful discipline.

D. A.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate west and northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight, probably with frosts in exposed places.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly northwest and north, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair and cool Monday, and probably Tuesday, showers and warmer middle of week, generally fair and cooler at end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	54	66	Montreal ...	48	60
Bismarck ...	60	86	Nantucket ...	48	54
Boston	55	61	New Orleans.	70	80
Buffalo	46	56	New York ...	56	64
Calgary	40	60	Norfolk, Va..	60	66
Charleston ..	64	84	North Platte.	64	84
Chicago	50	56	Philadelphia.	54	70
Cincinnati ..	48	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	70
Denver	50	86	Pittsburgh ..	52	68
Eastport, Me.	44	52	Portland, Me.	50	60
Hatteras	62	72	Raleigh	56	74
Honolulu, T.H.	..80		St. Louis ...	56	78
7 p.m. May22	74	..	St. Paul	54	72
Helena, Mont.	46	56	Salt Lake City	40	52
Huron, S. D..	62	82	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville .	74	86	SantaFe, N.M.	44	76
Kansas City .	64	82	Seattle	48	58
Key West ...	80	86	Tampa	74	86
Los Angeles .	64	78	Washington .	56	70
Memphis	68	84	Wichita, Kan.	66	84
Miami, Fla. .	76	82	Williston, N.D.	52	90

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 23.
B—Maximum May 22.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 2:46 p. m., Tuesday, 2:57 a. m.
Height of Tides—0.0 feet, 10.3 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

NIAGARA FALLS
Buffalo and Rochester
Saturday, May 28
Railroad Fare
ROUND $10 TRIP
CHILDREN HALF FARE
ROUND TRIP INCLUDING SLEEPER
$12.25 to $15
Excursion Train leaves Boston (So. Sta.) 6:10 P. M. (Standard Time), returning from Niagara Falls, stopping at Buffalo and Rochester, Sunday evening, May 29.
For full particulars consult ticket agents or write to W. A. BARROWS, Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. CO., Lessee)

They Have Dropped Gold

Country Unit	Par of exchange	Date of suspension	Rate prior to suspension	Rate May 14,1932
EUROPE				
Denmark—crown	$0.8680	Sept. 29, 1931	$0.2172	$0.1997
Finland—markka	.0252	Oct. 12,1931	.0251	.0171
Greece—drachma	.0130	April 7, 1932	.0129	.0068
Norway—crown	.2680	Sept. 29, 1931	.2169	.1832
Portugal—escudo	.0442	Jan. 1. 1932	.0313	.0332
Sweden—crown	.2680	Sept. 29, 1931	.2230	.1865
United Kingdom—pound	4.8666	Sept. 21, 1931	4.8494	3.6536
FAR EAST				
Japan—yen	.4985	Dec. 13, 1931	.4220	.3190
British India—rupee	.3650	Sept. 21, 1931	.3593	.2723
Straits Settlements—dollar	.5678	Sept. 21, 1931	.5602	.4206
Siam—baht	.4424	May 11, 1932	.4424 (app.)	.33 (May13, nom.)
LATIN AMERICA				
Argentina—peso	.9648	Dec. 16, 1929	.9403 (no rate quoted)	.5838
Brazil—milreis	.1196	Oct. 17, 1930	(moratorium)	.0720
Chile—peso	.1217	April 20, 1932	.1205	.0600
Ecuador—sucre	.20	Feb. 9, 1932	.197	.1653
Paraguay—peso (linked to Argentina peso at fixed ratio, 18.75 to 1.				
Uruguay—peso	1.0342	August, 1914	(Av. for 6 mos. prior, $1.0428)	.4758
Peru—sol	.2800	May 14, 1932	.2800	.2500
Mexico—peso	.4985	July 25, 1931	.4905	.2962
El Salvador—colon	.50	March 12, 1932	0.40 (appr.)	0.40 (appr.)

The following countries have not suspended gold payments by specific legislation, but as a result of stringent foreign exchange regulations, the gold or gold exchange standard has been practically suspended:

Country Units	Date of adoption of regulations or banking practice	Par exchange	Rate prior to adoption of regulations	Rate May 14, 1932
Austria—schilling	Oct. 9, 1931	$0.1407	$0.1392	$0.1397
Bulgaria—lev	Oct. 15 1931	.0073	.0071	.0072
Czechoslovakia—crown	Oct. 2, 1931	.0296	.0296	.0296
Germany—reichsmark	July 13, 1931	.2382	.2369	.2387
Hungary—pengo	Aug. 7, 1931	.1749	.1745	.1747
Yugoslavia—dinar	Oct. 8, 1931	.0176	.0177	.0178
Canada—dollar	Oct. 19, 1931	1.000	.8839	.8891

(Gold exports officially prohibited from Oct. 19, 1931, to March 1, 1932, unofficially restricted since that date.)

				Last rates received
Venezuela—bolivar (no date assignable to de facto convertibility)		0.193		0.164
Nicaragua—cordaba	Nov. 13, 1931	1.000	(No exchange rates available)	
Costa Rica—colon	Jan. 16, 1932	.25	App. 0.228	.235
Colombia—peso	Sept. 25, 1931	.9733	.9657	.9524
*Bolivia—boliviano	Sept. 21, 1931	.365	.34 (app.)	.2427

*Bolivia has authorized its central bank to suspend convertibility of its notes, but the bank has been meeting practically all demands for foreign exchange at rates substantially in keeping with the depreciation of the British pound.

SUPPLY SHIP LEAVES FOR NORTH

The Grenfell Mission schooner, George B. Cluett, cleared for St. Anthony, Newfoundland, today, with a load of supplies for Sir Wilfred Grenfell. Its first trip of the season finds Capt. Kenneth Iversen of Nova Scotia again in charge for his fifth year.

The Cluett carries warm clothing, garden seeds, fruit and other commodities for the needy in Labrador. The boat is manned by a Lunenburg crew.

ESSEX BIRD CLUB CHECKS 105 SPECIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 23—Fifteen members of the Essex County Ornithological Club with 14 associates and guests made the twenty-sixth annual checkup over the week-end of varieties of birds to be found in the Ipswich River Valley, recording a total of 105 species.

Among the unusual features of the trip was the witnessing of a female American redstart building her tiny nest in a pine tree at the camp Saturday. Two ruffed grouse nests were found, one with 10 eggs and the other with 12, in both cases the mother bird sitting on the eggs. Exceptionally large flocks of black ducks were observed throughout the Ipswich River Valley, while at Ipswich Neck two Canada wild geese were flushed, the first time these belated birds of the North have been recorded on a Bird-Sunday checkup by the club.

STEAMSHIPS SERVE SMALL SHIPPERS

Door-to-door freight service for less than carload lots between Boston and Portland, Maine, terminals was inaugurated by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., today. The service was made possible by special arrangements with independent trucking concerns.

Freight will be picked up at the factories and trucked to steamship terminals. The Eastern plans to extend this service beyond Portland later.

Most of World Off The Gold Standard
(Continued from Page 1)

official restrictions on gold export, which would put it technically off the gold standard.

The gold standard has itself changed since pre-war days. Prior to 1914 gold circulated freely; today it is concentrated in central bank reserves. Again, the so-called "gold exchange standard" has been adopted, under which Governments permit central banks to redeem their notes either in gold or in drafts on a country which has the gold standard. Recently there has come about a vast concentration of gold in the coffers of two nations, the United States and France.

Some financial men think these changes presage a new development in the use of gold, coupled with growing demands for a stable world currency and fixed prices. At some future time, with the possible aid of a central body like the Bank for International Settlements, an improvement in what Mr. McGarrah calls the "international monetary system" may be worked out. For the immediate present most countries off gold are only waiting a favorable time to return to gold; many of them, as in the case of England, at a prospective lower unit than before.

South Africa Retains Gold

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, May 23 (AP)—The committee appointed by Parliament last February to look into the advisability of South Africa's remaining on the gold standard reported unanimously in favor of it today.

REICHERS BACK IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Mr. Lou Reichers, forced down in the ocean 47 miles off the Irish coast while attempting a flight across the Atlantic, returned to New York Saturday in Capt. George Fried's ship, the President Roosevelt, that rescued him.

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Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—hips and diaphragm, also corrects hollow back. Madame Alston will gladly advise the correct foundation garment for your figure without charge or obligation to buy. Call or write for booklet.
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CLEANSERS—LAUNDERERS
FUR STORAGE

BOSTON STORE EXPRESSES ITS FAITH IN FUTURE

Slattery Opens Two of Six Floors Added to Its Establishment

Two floors of a six-floor addition to the E. T. Slattery Company store in Boston were opened today by Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of the company, but it was more than giving people two more floors of merchandise from which to choose; it was a gesture of confidence in the verities of the commercial solvency of Boston and New England and a conclusive gesture of faith in the future.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. O'Connell, a big, silver-haired block of a man, sat in his book-lined office and explained something of the elements which led him to make this bold move when the custom of the day is to retrench and to trim, to speak in whispers of the times and the bleak outlook of the morrow.

No bleakness was in his office or in his expression. He has been in business 30 years, he said, and, instead of saying he never saw times so depressed, he said he never remembered a time when the shopper's dollar would buy so much in quality merchandise. In a way, that afternoon, Mr. O'Connell was his own best illustration. Here was a man who must have been affected by the vicissitudes of the times, since practically everyone has been affected by them. But his manner and his talk were the manner and talk of a man who is intellectually as well as commercially solvent and who realizes what many people forget in such a time that the moment is not all, and that the morrow is not made by the past, but by what men do to make it when it comes.

The new addition to the store is the building formerly occupied by the O'Connor Company, which has moved up to Boylston Street.

It is a laborious business, getting a new store ready to open, and so two floors were opened today, pending the completion of the other four.

Mr. O'Connell said that the whole incident was his summing up of the things the merchant must do to keep and deserve the confidence of the people. He thought many merchants had taken advantage of the lowered scale of retail prices to tuck their profit away as usual by selling cheap merchandise. But that this seemed to him a short-sighted move since it is well known that clothes institutes and similar ideas have given the average woman too much information to go on, to be taken in, at least for long, by flagrantly cheap merchandise.

Mr. O'Connell said his business was definitely committed to the supplying of quality merchandise and at prices commensurate with the stringencies plus the opportunities of the day. He disliked the word "depression" and preferred to call this a time of reconstruction, in which, he said, it had become increasingly plain that it is the duty of every merchant to think in terms of the customer, to arrange to "trade up" instead of "trading down" and to maintain quality.

He took occasion to add that there was a standing prohibition among his buyers against the merchandise of jobbers who patronized sweatshops, saying that the idea of sweatshop labor was doubly offensive to thinking people in times when even the getting of a living wage has its difficulties, difficulties which must not be complicated by the dangerous and un-American idea of sweatshop labor.

Natural History Funds Are Sought

Although taking every possible step for practical economy in keeping with the trend of the times, the Boston Society of Natural History is still offering the usual service to the public, an official statement from the museum today points out. It is said to be the second oldest society of natural history in the United States and has a collection relating almost wholly to New England.

In order to avoid any curtailment which might impair the service rendered by the museum to the general public, officials are seeking contributions outside its membership in an effort to meet a deficit of $3000 and continue its existence. The statement points out that although the society serves the public constantly and directly, it receives no funds from either state or city and is entirely dependent on private contributions.

With the exception of small collections for comparative purposes, the museum is devoted to exhibitions of plants, minerals, insects, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals of New England. The museum is open free to the public and provides both recreational and educational advantages to thousands of visitors.

UPHOLSTERY
Off come the soil, grease and oil-with
CARBONA CLEANING FLUID
BOOKLET OF HELPFUL HINTS WITH EVERY BOTTLE
20¢ BOTTLES AT ALL DRUGGISTS

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SALE
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33 years of outstanding values—and greater than ever during this Sale! Gay prints! Adorable chiffons! Colorful crepes! Summer suits in white and colors. And sports clothes galore! All original models . . . all different . . . and all reduced to prices that will make you want to stock up NOW for Memorial Day—and after!
All Evening Gowns and Wraps at Big Price Reductions!
MAXON 11 EAST 36th ST., N. Y. (Third Floor)
One of a Kind

The May Sale of
"SUNNINGDALE"
Sheets and Cases
The quality is excellent . . . the construction promises long and satisfying wear . . . the bleach is snowy white . . . . and the hems are carefully turned and stitched.
Housewives and Institutions Depend Upon Them
Sheets 90x108 inches 75¢
Last September's price was $1.44
ALL SIZES ARE BEFORE HEMMING

Sheets	Last September Price	SALE PRICE
45x72 inches	50c	35c
54x90 inches	79c	45c
63x99 inches	1.00	55c
72x99 inches	1.06	60c
72x108 inches	1.16	65c
81x99 inches	1.18	65c

Sheets	Last September Price	SALE PRICE
90x108 inches	1.44	75c
Pillow Cases		
42x36 inches	18c	15c
45x36 inches	19c	17c
45x38½ inches	23c	19c

Mail and telephone orders filled by Personal Service
A few days' delay on late arriving orders but all will be filled.
WANAMAKER'S—THOROUGHFARE, STREET FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

PENAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SHOWS REFORM

Less Restriction, More Attention Being Paid to Rehabilitation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Sweeping progress in reform of the federal prison system during the past two years was indicated today in reports for the period made public by the prison bureau of the Department of Justice.

Figures as to location of federal prisoners show that the medieval practice of harsh confinement behind stone walls and iron bars is rapidly being superseded by the modern conception of a prison term as a reformatory period.

Overcrowding in the large prisons will soon be remedied by buildings nearing completion. Rapid advances in probation, parole and reformatory practices indicate that the emphasis is now being placed on the social rehabilitation of the convict rather than on punishment alone.

New facilities are also making possible the segregation of prisoners according to types and character of offense to minimize as far as possible the evils of the old system under which minor offenders capable of being reformed were subjected to the influence of the more advanced and confirmed criminal types.

The report indicates the federal prisoners are now distributed roughly as follows: 20,000 on probation, 3200 on parole, 13,000 in county jails or other local institutions, and 13,500 in federal penitentiaries, reformatories and camps. Of the last group 4650, or about one-third, are under conditions of minimum or medium severity. Two thousand of these, or 15 per cent of all prisoners, are in open camps.

Atlanta and Leavenworth, the two largest penitentiaries, are still about 100 per cent overcrowded, but three major institutions now under construction are expected to soon relieve this situation.

Most significant in the line of progress is the increase in the number of prisoners on probation. During the two-year period since Mr. Sanford Bates has been head of the Federal Prison System the number of probation officers has been increased from eight to 63, the number on probation has increased from 3200 in 1929 to 20,200 today.

During the same period the number of men on parole has increased from 664 to 3200. New construction to the value of $13,000,000 is in progress. The first of the new larger institutions, the northeastern penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., will be ready for occupancy in September.

More than 2000 prisoners are being cared for in open-air camps, where they live in barracks, perform their labor in the open air, and are free from the barred atmosphere of the traditional prison.

Stamp Societies' Cachet in Honor Of Washington

Distribution of "first-day covers," on which will be stamped in blue a special George Washington cachet, will be a feature of the fourteenth annual convention of the United Stamp Societies to be held in the American House, May 30, under the auspices of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club. Delegates from various states will attend.

The cachet was designed by the "Suburban" in special recognition of the George Washington Bicentennial. Each delegate and guest at the convention will receive one or more of these envelopes which will be sent out with the desired May 30 date.

The sponsors of the convention feel that Boston is a particularly appropriate city in which to hold the 1932 meeting because of the close connections between Boston and the activities of Washington. Also in Boston on Nov. 5, 1639, the first post office in the American Colonies was established by an order of the General Court.

The Washington Bicentennial year has been most profitable to stamp collectors throughout the country, for in connection with the national observances the series of bicentennial stamps was issued which in the future will be treasured by all philatelists.

The United Stamp Societies, composed of several philatelic societies in the United States, was established in 1919 for the primary purpose of promoting and encouraging "the advancement of philately in all its branches and the advancement of good fellowship among its members." The society also facilitates the disposal of individual members' duplicate stamps by means of circuits or as they refer to them, "Bourse Books."

This Truck Goes Without Gasoline

Ford Truck Fitted With Charcoal Gas Generator — The Christian Science Monitor

Trucks and tractors have shown fuel cost economies of 60 to 75 per cent with the use of charcoal instead of petroleum. Actual engines of vehicles remain the same; only the fuel supply system is changed. On a Ford truck the gas generator is placed behind the driver's cab.

Mr. Axel Svedlund, its Swedish inventor, has been experimenting for 16 years to perfect an engine for remote country districts where petrol is expensive and not always obtainable, but where forests are plentiful and charcoal very cheap. Local authorities here, however, are so impressed with the economy of the charcoal-gas-driven engines that they are said to be considering introducing them into street buses. The Swedish Postal Service has one working in one of its most hilly routes.

Experiments are proceeding with briquettes of charcoal suitable for private passenger cars.

Warners Admit Making Profit In Own Stocks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—A profit of approximately $9,000,000 was Saturday admitted to have been made by the Warner brothers of Warner Brothers, Inc., movie picture organization, through trading in Warner Brothers, Inc., stock during 1930.

Testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Warner stated that he considered it a helpful practice to trade back and forth in the stock of his own company. He believed this to be a common practice among officers of other corporations.

Mr. Warner admitted selling stock as high as $64 a share and buying it at $15 a share. He considered such transactions proper although they had "inside information" as to the company's condition, not generally possessed by the public.

During 1930 testimony showed that the Warner Brothers sold stock amounting to $16,520,986 and bought it back at the sum of $7,544,481.

Trading was conducted according to Mr. Warner, through Ernst & Co., Samuel Ungerleider, Goldman-Sachs & Co., Sabratzkin & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, the principal accounts standing in the name of Moe Rosenberg and Harry Charnes. It was explained that these names appeared that brokers might not know that Warner Brothers were trading in their own stock.

Testimony further brought out that Mr. Harry B. Warner, president of the company, claimed not to have known of the financial condition of Warner Brothers, Inc., until the middle of the summer, or just previous to the time the company issued a statement that it might not earn sufficient money to pay dividends.

The policy of Warner Brothers, Inc., Mr. Warner stated, was dictated by the three brothers, Harry B., Louis and Albert, while other members of the board of directors were selected among interests friendly to them.

Warner Brothers, Inc., was established by the three Warner brothers and incorporated in 1929 for 350,000 shares common stock no par value and 200,000 shares Class A stock par value $10. The common stock was owned by the brothers and a small amount of the Class A stock sold to friends and employees.

Later the capitalization was increased to 7,500,000 common shares when the Stanley Corporation of America, a theater-owning company, was purchased. Warner Brothers, Inc., stock is quoted on the New York Stock Exchange at $1⅛.

Charcoal Gas Used as Fuel In Swedish Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—So successful have recent tests here been with charcoal-gas as a substitute for gasoline in driving automobile engines that the Swedish Government is expected to grant a $40,000 loan to assist large-scale manufacture of the new gas generators.

SOUTHERN RAILS CUT COTTON RATES

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Railroads throughout most of the South Friday were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce rates on cotton approximately 20 per cent until Aug. 1.

The authorization covers cotton to and from points in the Mississippi valley, southeastern and Carolina territories including Gulf and south Atlantic ports, Ohio River crossings, St. Louis., Mo., district and certain points in southern Virginia.

Chicago League Uncovers Guilt Of Saloon in Youthful Drinking

Survey Shows How School Children Were Encouraged to Become Drunkards in Days of License

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Of the drinking before prohibition, here are some examples from Chicago's experience: Little girls going to school were sometimes so drunk that they could not sit at their desks; a society was formed to prosecute saloonkeepers who persisted in selling to minors and confirmed drunkards; and thousands of boys and girls daily "rushed the can"—carried beer from the saloon home through the streets.

Mr. Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League, recalls these incidents. Matching the drinking of then and now among the young, he finds vastly less today.

In company with the Citizens League, which existed to defend children and drunkards from the saloonkeeper, Mr. Farwell joined in a survey to estimate how many boys and girls in Chicago were buying beer in the saloon and carrying it home.

The inquirers estimated 20,000 children were daily "rushing the can" in Chicago. Dance halls selling liquor until 3 a. m., two hours after the saloons had closed, were, however, the worst menace of all to youth in the drinking which characterized Chicago before national prohibition, in Mr. Farwell's judgment.

There were 56,812 special bar permits granted in Chicago between June 22, 1906, and May 6, 1918, the president of the Chicago Law & Order League stated. They were, he notes, daily saloon licenses, allowing the sale of intoxicating liquor from 3 p. m. until 3 a. m. in such places as dance halls.

Saloons used to be thick in the neighborhood of school buildings in some parts of Chicago, Mr. Farwell also recalled. These were localities which were densely settled and thickly populated also with liquor sales places, both legal and illegal. Notable among these was the district of the Dante public school at 810 South Des Plaines Street, on the near west side. Back in the days of so-called "personal liberty," in 1911, Mr. Farwell found 14 saloons within a radius of 250 feet of this school, and nine more just beyond that distance. At the time there were 2184 children registered at the school. Mr. Farwell estimated that more than 1000 "blind pigs" were located in the Dante school district in 1911, in addition to the big squad of licensed saloons.

Higher Rating for Domestic Labor Urged as Result of Women's Survey

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Elevation of household employment to a more businesslike basis is urged in a bulletin by Dr. Amey Watson of Philadelphia, just published by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Based on a survey sponsored in 1928 by a forward-looking group of Quaker women in Philadelphia, the study reveals need of such reforms as reasonable and definite hours, freedom from social stigma, systematized work, opportunities for advancement, adequate wages and variety in work.

The modern home maker, Dr. Watson believes, can do much to raise housework to the position of dignity it should hold. She can, she points out, practice efficiency in employing household workers, can apply systematic management to home making duties and can help to educate public opinion as to the significance of household employment in the larger labor field.

The need to shorten hours of work is the most serious problem to be tackled by household employers, according to the bulletin. The daily working period was found to be at lease 12 hours for nearly three-fifths of the women employed.

The actual hours of work were 10 or more for three-fifths of the women cooks, general housework-ers, children's nurses, chambermaids and waitresses. Eleven per cent of the employers reporting on the subject allowed one half day a week off and 43 per cent gave two half days off.

Women living in the homes of their employers were as a rule found to be paid more than those living outside. It was explained that a higher wage for them might compensate somewhat for possible evening duties and for the lack of complete freedom and change of scene after working hours.

For women paid by the day the median was three dollars. For those paid by the week it was about $16 and room or $13 if supplying own room. Systematic training for domestic service in place of the usual hit-or-miss method of learning on the job is advocated by Dr. Watson. The growing tendency for workers to live away from the homes where employed should be encouraged, she says. Better policies for employing and discharging workers are urged with improved systems of references to prevent personal prejudices of former employers having too much weight.

HAWAII ASKS LESS CONTROL

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—An assertion that "no greater disaster could befall any part of our country" than enactment of three measures designed to strengthen federal control over Hawaii, was contained in a report by Gov. Lawrence Judd of Hawaii, made public Saturday by the Senate Territories Committee.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

William Moore, Roslindale, Mass.
Robert Punce, Roslindale, Mass.
Harrison Thalin, Roslindale, Mass.
George Thalin, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. Harry Shaw, Watertown, Mass.
Lionel Shaw, Watertown, Mass.
Thomas C. Burton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Grace M. Burton, New York, N. Y.
Thomas H. Burton, Batavia, Ill.
Mrs. T. C. Burton, Guilford College, N. C.
Miss Ida Mae Nelson, New York, N. Y.
Miss Helen O'Leary, New Bedford, Mass.

SUNDAY

Charles J. Jordan, Worcester, Mass.
Miriam Morgan, New York, N. Y.
Bertha Jordan, Worcester, Mass.
Bessie Shagnon, Worcester, Mass.
Frank J. Shagnon, Worcester, Mass.
Emily Jane Atkinson, New York, N. Y.
Helen Purcell, Kitchener, Ont., Canada.
Elizabeth G. Chesley, Philadelphia, Penna.
Esther Elizabeth Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. F. H. Frost, Richmond, Va.
Lillian M. Frost, New York, N. Y.
Isabelle Lamay, New York, N. Y.

Monday's the Gala Day

We Open the First Two Floors of our New Six Story Building!

WE scoured the country for the finest architects, for the most modern fixtures, for every idea the times have produced—to make the bigger Slattery's a fitting background for our quality merchandise . . . to make our service to you as pleasant, as perfect as possible in every single detail. Our Sports Shop moves to the entire street floor of the new annex—a department specially designed and merchandised to answer Boston's need for a complete sports shop. Our Summer Frock Shop moves to new, sunny, spacious quarters on the entire second floor of the new annex.

Opening Values from our New Store Sports Shop!

Drop stitch frill chenille sports dress in misses' and women's sizes $17.50
Three-piece boucle suits, in the new corded boucle, misses' and women's sizes. $13.75
Washable printed linen suits, pin-line conduroy suits, lacey boucle dresses with elbow capes $10.75
Flannel skirts, lace and sheer blouses, eyelet batiste blouses, well made and styled $3
Chanel's smart Gob jacket in men's wear flannel, navy blue, brown, or rich red .. $7.95

Opening Values from our New Store Summer Frock Shop!

Two-piece linen dresses with color contrasts, lacing, twin button, or sailor-boy necklines $3
Women's faggotted linen dresses, beautifully finished inside and out $3.95
Wide wale pique, pin-line pique, eyelet batiste, printed voile washable dresses .. $5.95
Washable silk crepes in pastels or summer prints, for misses and women $10.75
Women's rough crepe washable suits with short sleeved dresses and jackets .. $16.75

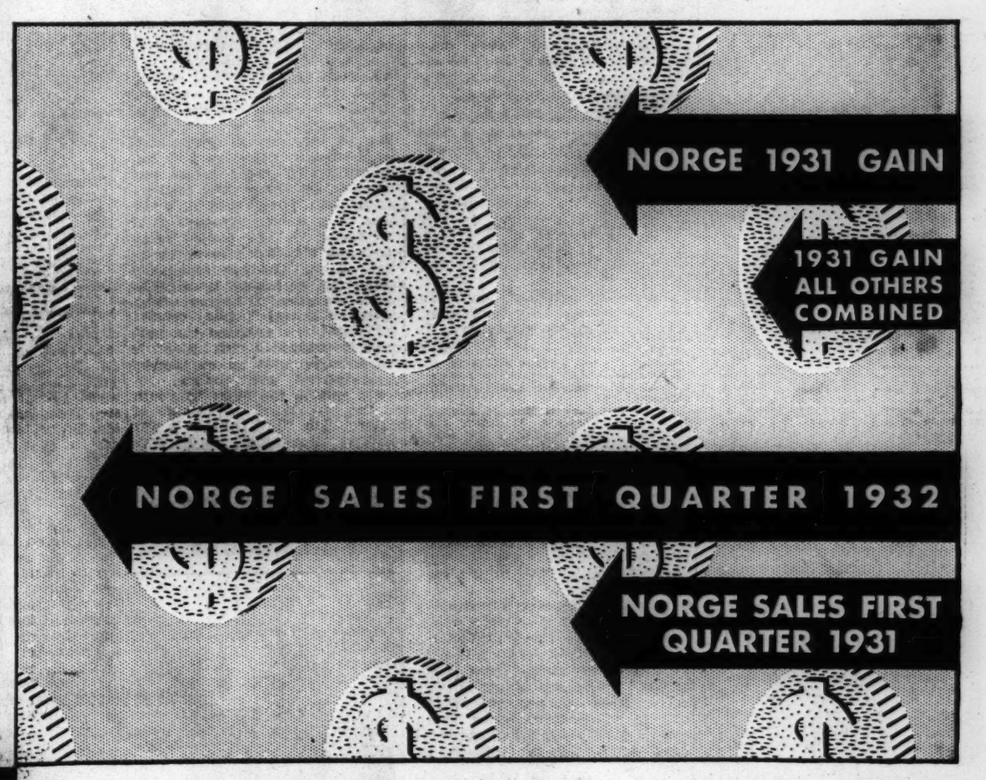
These are just a few of the dozens of values with which we invite Boston to celebrate with us, the opening of our new store.

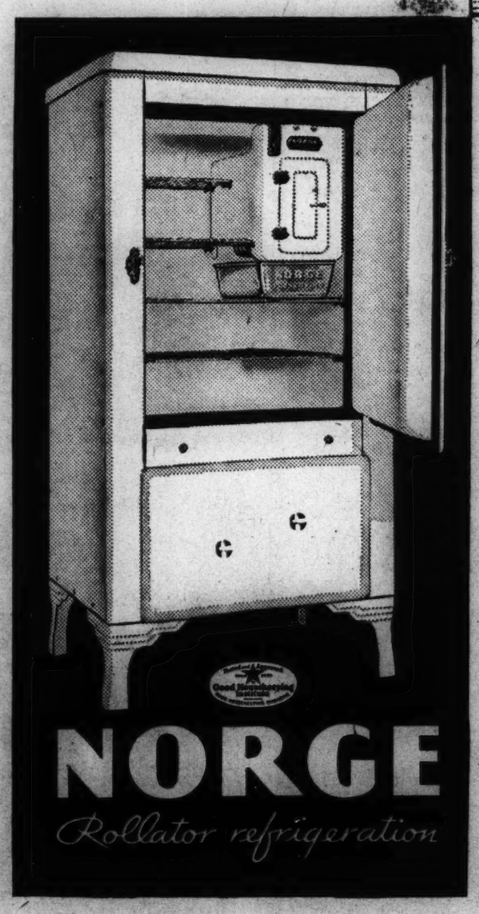
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR ROLLATOR REFRIGERATION

1931
NORGE GAINED $10,000,000 IN SALES. *ALL OTHERS COMBINED GAINED $5,220,000

1932
NORGE BREAKS ITS OWN 1931 RECORD. SALES IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS WERE 241% OF FIRST QUARTER LAST YEAR





SEE THE NORGE BEFORE YOU BUY

Certainly the country is enthusiastic about Norge Rollator Refrigeration. You'll see why the minute you see the Norge. And the closer you inspect it the better you'll like it.

First you'll see the beauty of the cabinet—its rounded corners, its gleaming white finish. As you open the door, you'll *know* that it's built to *last.* Then you'll see the flat-bar shelves—waist high and thoughtfully arranged for maximum storage. And the tidy, gasket-cushioned door on the odor-proof ice compartment. And the Icevoir. And the Watervoir. Preservoir. Hydrovoir. You'll see features found on no other electric refrigerator.

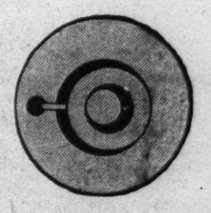
But after all, it's the mechanism that puts Norge in a class by itself—the "Powered-for-the-Tropics" Rollator—so simple that it has but three slowly moving parts—so powerful that it will chill foods and freeze ice amid blistering heat—so sturdy that it is almost everlasting. Only Norge gives you the benefit of such a mechanism as the Rollator.

See the Norge before you buy an electric refrigerator.

Norge Corporation is a division of Borg-Warner Corporation, one of the world's largest makers of precision parts, including automotive free wheeling.

THE ROLLATOR

A roller rolls and there's ice . . . that's all there is to the smooth and easy operation of the Rollator mechanism. It has only three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.



NEW GREATER VALUES AT LOWER PRICES

NORGE CORPORATION
676 East Woodbridge Street
Detroit, Michigan

*Figures from report of Electric Refrigeration News, February 24th, 1932.

Hoover Calls Bonding Future For Public Works Disastrous

(Continued from Page 1)

Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, Pennsylvania; and Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

In conjunction with Mr. Hoover's statement of the need for legislative coöperation, the nonpartisan group of 11 appealed to majority and minority members of both houses of Congress for an equable tax bill passed without regard to future politics.

The charge that a nation-wide "soak Congress" propaganda is under way was made today by Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, majority leader of the upper House. He defended the Senate's record in answering the above appeal.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority leader, agreed that this Congress has been unusually free of partisanship, but he criticized "members of the President's Cabinet, and others occupying high places in the national administration" for their continuous delivery of addresses and partisan announcements.

All Must Help, President Says

The text of President Hoover's letter follows:

I am in receipt of your kind letter of May 19th, and I have also the presentation of the subcommittee of the society suggesting that the depression can be broken by a large issue of Federal Government bonds to finance a new program of huge expansion of public works construction, in addition to the already large programs now provided for in the current budgets. The same proposals have been made from other quarters and have been given serious consideration during the past few days.

The back of the depression cannot be broken by any single government undertaking, that can only be done with the coöperation of business, banking, industry, and agriculture in conjunction with the Government. The aid the Government may give includes:

(a) The quick, honest balancing of the federal budget through drastic reduction of less necessary expenses and the minimum increase in taxes;

(b) The avoidance of issue of further treasury securities as the very keystone of national and international confidence upon which all employment rests;

(c) The continuation of the work of the Reconstruction Corporation which has overcome the financial strain of thousands of small banks, releasing credit to their communities, the strengthening of building and loan associations, the furnishing of credit to agriculture, the protection of trustee institutions and the support of financial stability of the railways;

Expansion of Federal Reserve

(d) The expansion of credit by the Federal Reserve banks;

(e) The organized translation of these credits into actualities for business and public bodies;

(f) Increasing effort at sound strengthening of the foundations of agriculture;

(g) The continuation of such public works in aid to unemployment as do not place a strain on the taxpayer and do not necessitate government borrowing;

(h) Continuation of national, community and individual efforts in relief of distress;

(i) The introduction of the five-day week in Government, which would save the discharge of 100,000 employees and would add 30,000 to the present list;

(j) The passage of the home loan discount bank legislation which would protect home owners from foreclosure and would furnish millions of dollars of employment in home improvement without cost to the Treasury;

(K) Financial aid by means of loans from the Reconstruction Corporation to such states as, due to the long strain, are unable to continue to finance distress relief;

(L) The extension of the authority of the Reconstruction Corporation not only in a particular I called to attention last December —that is, loans on sound security to industry where they would sustain and expand employment—but also in view of the further contraction of credit to increase its authority to expand the issue of its own securities up to $3,000,000,000 for the purpose of organized aid to "income-producing works" throughout the nation, both of public and private character.

Burdens on Taxpayer

2. I can perhaps make this distinction clear by citing the example of the recent action of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the matter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on one hand, and the recent bill passed by the House of Representatives for increased road building on the other.

The railroad company applied to the Reconstruction Corporation for a loan of $55,000,000 to help finance a fund of over $68,000,000 needed to electrify certain of its lines. By so doing it would employ directly and indirectly for one year more than 28,000 men distributed over 20 different states.

An arrangement was concluded by which the Reconstruction Corporation undertook to stand behind the plan to the extent of $27,000,000, the railway company finding the balance. This $27,000,000 is to be loaned on sound securities and will be returned, capital and interest, to the corporation.

The Reconstruction Corporation is acting as agent to make available otherwise timid capital for the Pennsylvania Railroad in providing employment. There is no charge upon the taxpayer. On the other hand the proposal of the House of Representatives is to spend $132,000,000 for subsidies to the states for construction of highways.

This would be a direct charge on the taxpayer. The total number of men to be directly employed is estimated at 35,000 and indirectly 20,000 more. In other words, by this action we would give employment to only 55,000 men at the expense by the Government of $132,000,000, which will never be recovered.

In the one instance we recover the money advanced through the Reconstruction Corporation, we issue no government bonds, we have no charge on the taxpayer.

In the other instance, we have not only a direct cost to the taxpayer but also a continuing maintenance charge, and furthermore, the highways in many sections have now been expanded beyond immediate public need.

An Emergency Operation

3. These proposals of huge expansion of "public works" have a vital relation to balancing the federal budget and to the stabilizing of national credit. The financing of "income-producing works" by the Reconstruction Corporation is an investment operation, requires no congressional appropriation, does not unbalance the budget, is not a drain upon the Treasury, does not involve the direct issue of Government bonds, does not involve added burdens upon the taxpayer, either now or in the future. It is an emergency operation which will liquidate itself with the return of the investor to the money markets.

The proposal to build non-productive "public works" of the category I have described necessitates making increased appropriations by the Congress. These appropriations must be financed by immediate increased taxation or by the issuance of Government bonds. Whatever the method employed, they are inescapably a burden upon the taxpayer.

If such a course is adopted beyond the amounts already provided in the budget now before Congress for the next fiscal year, it will upset all possibility of balancing the budget; it will destroy confidence in Government securities and make for the instability of the Government which in result will deprive more people of employment than will be gained.

Public Works to Date

From January, 1930, to July 1, 1932, the Federal Government will have expended $1,500,000,000 on "public works." The budget for the next fiscal year carries a further $575,000,000 of such expenditures (compared with about $250,000,000 normal) and includes all the items I have felt are justified by sound engineering and sound finance.

Thus by the end of next year the Federal Government will have expended over $2,000,000,000 on public works, which represents an increase over normal of perhaps $1,200,000,000. Thus we have largely anticipated the future and have rendered further expansion beyond our present program of very remote usefulness and certainly not justified for some time to come, even were there no fiscal difficulties. They represent building of a community beyond its necessities. We cannot thus squander ourselves into prosperity.

5. A still further and overriding reason for not undertaking such programs of further expansions of federal "public works" is evident if we examine the individual projects which might be undertaken from an engineering and economic point of view.

Where Program Fails

In any event, the total of such authorized projects still incomplete on July 1 will amount to perhaps $1,300,000,000. If we deduct from this at once the budgeted program for the next fiscal year—$575,000,000—we leave roughly $725,000,000 of such authorized works which would be open for action. If we examine these projects in detail, we find great deductions must be made from this sum.

Construction of many projects physically require years for completion such as naval vessels, buildings, canalization of rivers, etc., and therefore as an engineering necessity this sum could only be expended over four or five years; a portion of the projects not already started will require legal and technical preparation and therefore could not be brought to the point of employment of labor during the next year; a portion of these authorized projects are outside continental United States and do not contribute to the solution of our problem; a portion are in localities where there is little unemployment; a portion are in the District of Columbia where we already have a large increase in program for the next fiscal year and where no additional work could be justified. A portion are of remote utility and are not justified, such as extension of agricultural acreage at the present time.

Deducting all these cases from the actual list of authorized federal public works, it will be found that there is less than $100,000,000 (and this is doubtful) which could be expended during the next fiscal year beyond the program in the budget. That means the employment of, say, less than 40,000 men. Thus the whole of these grandiose contentions of possible expansion of federal "public works" fall absolutely to the ground for these reasons if there were no other.

Open to Logrolling

If it is contemplated that we legislate more authorizations of new and unconsidered projects by Congress, we shall find ourselves confronted by a logrolling process which will include dredging of mud creeks, building of unwarranted post offices, unprofitable irrigation projects, duplicate highways and a score of other unjustifiable activities.

6. There is still another phase of this matter to which I would like to call attention. Employment in "public works" is largely transitory. It does not have a follow-up of continued employment, as is the case with "income-producing works." But of even more importance than this, the program I have proposed gives people employment in all parts of the country in their normal jobs, under normal conditions, at the normal place of abode, tends to reëstablish normal processes in business and industry, and will do so on a much larger scale than the projects proposed in the so-called "public works" program.

7. To sum up. It is generally agreed that the balancing of the federal budget and unimpaired national credit is indispensable to the restoration of confidence and to the very start of economic recovery. The Administration and Congress have pledged themselves to this end. A "public works" program such as is suggested by your committee and by others, through the issuance of federal bonds creates at once an enormous further deficit.

What Is Really Needed

What is needed is the return of confidence and a capital market through which credit will flow in the thousand rills with its result of employment and increased prices. That confidence will be only destroyed by action in these directions. These channels will continue clogged by fears if we continue attempts to issue large amounts of Governments bonds for purposes of non-productive works.

Such a program as these huge federal loans for "public works" is a fearful price to pay in putting a few thousand men temporarily at work and dismissing many more thousands of others from their present employment. There is vivid proof of this since these proposals of public works financed by government bonds were seriously advanced a few days ago.

Since then United States Government bonds have shown marked weakness on the mere threat. And it is followed at once by a curtailment of the ability of states, municipalities and industry to issue bonds and thus a curtailment of activities which translate themselves into decreased employment.

It will serve no good purpose and will fool no one to try to cover appearances by resorting to a so-called "extraordinary budget." That device is well known. It brought the governments of certain foreign countries to the brink of financial disaster. It means a breach of faith to holders of all Government securities, an unsound financial program and a severe blow to returning confidence and further contraction of economic activities in the country.

What you want and what I want is to restore normal employment. I am confident that if the program I have proposed to the Congress is expeditiously completed and we have the coöperation of the whole community, we will attain the objective for which we have been searching so long.

Pea Shellers of Covent Garden Swap Pleasantries

The Christian Science Monitor - © Keystone-Underwood

BRITISH TARIFF PROTECTS CHEERFUL WORKERS IN FOOD TRADE

Mounds of Empty Pods Rise Steadily While Jokes and Comments on the News of the Day Brighten the Toil of Women of Characteristic Cockney Type.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Women pea shellers of Covent Garden market are in clover, metaphorically speaking—actually they are wallowing in a sea of pea shells—thanks to the newly imposed agricultural import duty being three times as great on shelled peas as on unshelled ones.

This differentiation in the tariff was made to keep employed these cheerful workers, who represent a delightful, characteristic cockney type. They sit in circles with bowls on their white-aproned laps. Periodically they pour their peas into a general pool, and the mounds of empty pods rise steadily before them.

Their deft hands work busily while jokes and laughter and witty observations on local news, politics and people in the picture papers pass from one to another. But the slowest empty 30 pods a minute.

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"Wallpax," the only British patent that wax paint for interior decoration, always gives complete satisfaction and long wear. Where a lasting, glossy finish is required, "Andax" (manufactured from a special Chinese lacquer) is ideal for exteriors and interiors. Write now for booklets and particulars. SAMUEL WILLS & CO., Ltd., 7 Castle Green, Bristol, London Showrooms: 98, High Holborn, W. C. 1.

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JAPANESE SEE FAR EAST DRIFT TO NEW CRISIS

Emigrés Believed Likely to Force Clash With Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Despite vigorous protestations of friendship in both Moscow and Tokyo and an active campaign for "coöperation" in sections of the press in both Russia and Japan there are many indications that Russo-Japanese relations have drifted into dangerous waters and that a skillful pilot will be needed to avert a wreck.

It is no secret that a section of military opinion here has favored striking Russia before the Soviet industrial program has advanced to a point where victory for Japanese arms would be doubtful. Many leaders of the Japanese army believe they could defeat the Soviets easily at this time and could occupy and hold the Siberian maritime provinces and the Amur River Valley. If Russia's industrialization continues for a few years more, however, they think that success would be impossible for Japanese arms.

A big steel plant which the Soviet has constructed and is operating in western Siberia is viewed by the general staff here as an important part in the Russian military program. Japan followed construction of this plant with no small amount of apprehension and plans have been completed for a rival plant in Manchuria. Much of the machinery for the proposed Japanese plant was bought months ago in Germany and a large part of it has been on the docks at Dairen for the past six months, awaiting a decision as to the location of the plant. A section of Japanese opinion wants the plant in Manchuria and another wants it in Korea, asserting that no more money should be invested in Manchuria until Japan's position there is finally assured.

Disappearing Rolling Stock

Confidential and uncensored advices from a British source in Harbin, which ordinarily is not sympathetic to Japanese aspirations in Manchuria, state that Moscow late in March refused to allow further transport of Japanese troops on the east branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway — from Harbin to Pogranichnaya—and that the Japanese military command was obliged to hire 70 motortrucks to carry 1500 troops.

The same source alleges that the Soviet authorities of the railway, with the connivance of their Chinese colleagues, have removed a considerable part of the rolling stock of the Chinese Eastern Railway across the borders into Siberia.

Japan, however, has retained control of the south branch of the railway between Changchun and Harbin, and has partial control of the west branch from Harbin as far as Tsitsihar.

Harbin reports also state that the Soviet railway authorities removed vast quantities of Manchurian grain, stored along the railway, into Russia and that this movement reached a point where the food supplies of North Manchuria were endangered. These reports are confirmed in the Japanese press, which last month published an order of the Manchurian Government prohibiting further grain "exports" to Russia.

Émigrés Foment Friction

White Russian émigrés, of whom there are more than 150,000 in Manchuria, welcomed the Japanese with open arms when they reached Harbin and have been busy fomenting friction between the Japanese military and the Soviets ever since. There are no more persistent propagandists in the world than the White Russians and their efforts have done much to increase the tension under which everybody in north Manchuria is laboring.

Foreign observers feel that White Russian bands are liable to deliberately start a dangerous situation by staging an "incident," designed to cause a collision between Soviet and Japanese armed forces. The headquarters of the old White Russian organization in Paris also is described as doing what it can to foment suspicion in Europe.

Japanese free traders have been active in Mongolia for years and have resented the activities of Soviet agents in this area. Much of the Mongolian wool trade formerly was controlled by the Japanese who sent cargoes from Mongolia to Dairen. Soviet penetration, however, stopped this trade and diverted all cargoes toward Moscow. With the extension of Japanese military influence, however, the Japanese traders again have become active and have sent agents into far parts of Outer Mongolia to compete with the Soviets.

Easing Traffic Congestion by Building Sidewalks Under Stores

The Christian Science Monitor - © The Commercial Motor

PLAN DEVISED IN LONDON SHORTENS QUEUES WAITING TO PASS AT STREET INTERSECTIONS

Thomas Chosen By Socialists For Presidency

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23 (AP)—Norman Thomas of New York yesterday was nominated Socialist candidate for President. His campaign, he assured the Socialist national convention here, will be a war against Republican and Democratic Parties and against "the kingdom of poverty." Mr. Thomas, also the Socialist candidate in 1928, was chosen by acclamation.

Mr. James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania, for 16 years president of the Federation of Labor in this State, was named the party's candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Thomas was nominated after he had defeated overwhelmingly a spirited effort to commit the Socialist Party to a policy of confiscation of the principal industries of the nation as a step in establishment of a Socialist society.

The uncompleted platform provides for the "transfer" of industries from private to government ownership and such transfer would be accomplished by issuing industrial bonds to owners. Bonds would be retired by earnings of the industries.

The convention voted a restrained indorsement of the Russian Soviet Government. Some of the Russian experiment is good and much of it is bad, the convention held.

Boston Industries Add Paper 'Cans'

Paper "cans" for food products are manufactured by an industry organized in Chelsea, one of 21 new manufacturing establishments which started operation in metropolitan Boston during April, reports the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The paper "can" company of Chelsea has arranged for a new type of container with an easily applied cover which locks on. Special machinery was made by the company to produce its own products. The firm utilizes 72,000 square feet of floor space at present and employs a dozen people.

In addition to the new industries reported, the chamber lists expansions by 13 industries already established. The new firms alone make a total of 76 to start operations in metropolitan Boston thus far this year, an increase of 12 over the corresponding period a year ago.

School of Art Prize Is Awarded

Mr. Donald Bowman of Cranford, N. J., today received the Fontainebleau scholarship of the Vesper George School of Art, which entitles him to a free summer course at the American Academy at Fontainebleau, France. Presentation of scholarships marked the closing exercises of the school here today.

In addition to the Fontainebleau competition, in which six students received honorable mention, 14 received Vesper George scholarships, and 23 students won honorable mention. Certificates for two years' work were issued to 91 students. Credits were given to 103 of the first-year students for having successfully completed the requirements for one year.

Pantomimes with puppet prologues ranging from the Oriental to the modern robot were presented this afternoon and will be given again in the evening. The art exhibition includes portraits, painting, water colors and rapid sketching as well as a number of large murals that were entered in the Fontainebleau scholarship competition.

London Visualized As City of Pillars Along Busy Roads

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London is visualized as a city of pillars with pavements and shop windows set back underneath the upper floors of buildings, in a scheme proposed here to alleviate traffic congestion in narrow streets.

The scheme would be far less costly than ordinary road-widening as well as causing less alteration to existing property, it is claimed by its promoter, the "Commercial Motor." The idea is, in the first place, to set back the pavements at busy crossroads in order to shorten the length of queues forming at them and consequently to clear them more rapidly.

It is pointed out that a curious feature of London's straggling layout is that many thoroughfares narrow down to bottle-necks where important crossings are encountered. The new proposal is to support the upper stories of the buildings by columns, slightly set back to avoid contact with bus tops.

Proper planning of road intersections and traffic circles for vehicles at busy points are, however, seen as the only real solution of the traffic problem in London and other big cities by Mr. W. R. Davidge, past president of the Town Planning Institute.

Cairo Museum Adds Exhibits From Archaeological Season

Tut-ankh-Amen's Camp Bed With Folding Bronze Hinges and Innermost of Four Large Gold Shrines Among the New Displays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—All the archæological expeditions in Egypt have concluded their field work for the season, as the hot weather is now beginning. Many of the new exhibits are already on view in the Cairo Museum.

There is Tut-ankh-Amen's traveling camp bed with folding bronze hinges which he took with him on his hunting expeditions. The innermost of the four large gold shrines, which were over the gold sarcophagus of Tut-ankh-Amen, has now been erected and adds to the golden glory of the Tut-ankh-Amen gallery on the first floor.

The gold-cased bed canopy of Queen Hetehpheres is also one of the most beautiful of the new exhibits. It was found by the Boston-Harvard expedition at Giza in the secret tomb of the mother of Cheops. It was originally hung with white curtains and was a portable bed chamber, probably transported from palace to palace as the court moved its quarters.

The exhibits of the Egyptian Government's archæological survey of Nubia are of especial interest. A huge Byzantine burial place was found at Kostal, near Abu Simbel, with gayly caparisoned horses, which had been sacrificed at the entrance of their masters' tombs, as had grooms, slaves, hunting dogs, camels and even a tortoise. The great interest of the discovery was that this barbaric ceremonial sacrifice was being practiced at a time when northern Egypt had become Christian.

The identity of these people is yet to be discovered and it is hoped that next season will reveal more objects and evidence of interest. They apparently worshiped the Ancient Egyptian gods, and on a finely worked wooden casket with ivory inlay appear drawings inspired by classical mythology.

The Egypt Exploration Society, excavating this season at Armant made a discovery of outstanding importance in a disturbed predynastic tomb. Near by were found fragments of white plaster painted red and black. It is pointed out that this is only the second time that painted plaster has been found in predynastic tombs. The expedition states that the evidence of these tombs was that these people were further advanced at an early period than the other known predynastic people from further north.

The University of Michigan has continued its excavations in the Fayum on the ancient site of Dime or Soknopaiou Nesos. Four distinct levels of occupation were found dating from the third century B. C. to the third century A. D. Some of the houses were well preserved. The rooms of one large house had domed ceilings with pendentives and others had arched ceilings without centering.

At Beni Salama on the edge of the Libyan Desert near Cairo the joint expedition of the Viennese Academy of Sciences and the Egyptiska Museet of Stockholm has made some interesting discoveries of a neolithic race distinct from the oldest known neolithic people of Upper Egypt. The settlement consisted of large farmsteads surrounded by fences of reed stems as are numerous Egyptian dwellings today.

One of the archæological excitements of the season was of course the discovery of the new pyramid beneath the sands at Giza by Prof. Selim Hassan of the Egyptian University. Professor Hassan has continued his excavations and a number of tombs have been revealed in the street running alongside the pyramid, while on the river side a large temple is rapidly coming into view.

JAMAICA'S RUM OUTPUT DWINDLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The 1931 crop has made less rum than the amount permitted by the Rum Restriction Law recently made by the Legislative Council. The law sets the quantity produced at 50 per cent less than the average yearly amount of the last three years.

The amount has been about 14,000 gallons per year. This year it will be around 6000 gallons and it is likely to be kept at that figure for the next five years or more. The bonding warehouses are overstocked so little rum has been used and exported.

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A distinctive Coat with luxuriously full collar of real Lynx.

2. Remarkable value is illustrated in this real Canadian Lynx trimmed coat. The handsome collar is of selected skins and the coat is of Romalaine lined crepe de chine. In black, beige, navy and nigger. To order 2 gns. extra. Three sizes. 9½ gns.

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GREAT DISPLAY on the SECOND FLOOR

BARKERS are noted for the wonderful selection of Inexpensvie Frocks constantly in stock. At this season of the year new deliveries are being received daily of beautifully fashioned Frocks, up to the minute in style, contributing to the greatest display of Inexpensive Fashions to be seen anywhere in Britain. A special feature of each garment is the amazing care to detail, not usually found in garments even twice these prices! Note these example offers this week.

SALON SECOND FLOOR

AFTERNOON FROCKS

Afternoon Frock in Artificial Silk Georgette and Lace. Demonstrates the new puff elbow sleeve; and the skirt is flared. Lined throughout with Jap Silk. In shades of: Lido, Emerald, Wine, Nigger, Bottle or Black. Hips: 40, 42, and 44. Price 39/6

Printed Frock in a Pure Silk and Ashtead Rayon Silk Yarn. Well finished and has the appearance of a heavy Crepe de Chine. The new front effect is very smart and the skirt has a low flare. In shades of: Brown, Red, Green, Lido, Saxe, Navy or Black. Hips: 40, 42 and 44. Price. 42/-

Silk Georgette Afternoon Frock. The yoke is in contrast Silk Georgette with hand link stitching; the skirt is beautifully fashioned and flared. Lined throughout with Silk Georgette. In shades of: Saxe, Grey, Wine, Brown, Lido, Bottle, Navy or Black. Hips: 40, 42, and 44. Price 65/9

WASHING FROCKS

Sleeveless Washing Frock in striped Artificial Silk. Note the smart waistcoat effect, V neck and inverted pleats in skirt. In shades of: Cherry, Blue, Green or Beige. Hips: 40, 42 and 44. Price 21/9

Washing Silk Frock. Beautifully tailored, with fine stitching giving the effect of tucks; coat rever collar and the skirt is Flesh, Blue, Banana Green, Red or Ivory. Hips: 40, 42 and 44. Price 39/6

Delightful Washing Frock in Artificial Silk. The new side collar with reverse side is in contrast, and the skirt is straight pleated. In shades of: Maize, Rose, Apple Green, Blue, Sea Green, or Ivory. Price 25/9

JOHN BARKER and COMPY. LTD., KENSINGTON HIGH ST., LONDON W.8 *Phone Western 5432*

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRITISH GOLF PLAY STARTED

Martin, United States, Eliminates Champion in First Round of Amateur

MUIRFIELD, Scot., May 23 (AP)—Fine weather prevailed for the start of the British amateur golf championship today as 235 entrants, 11 of them Americans, began the title chase over the links of The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers.

With a public holiday declared, the Edinburgh and Glasgow roads to Gullane were packed with Scots en route to watch the experts play their national game.

The race was considered the most open in many years, with not one outstanding favorite in the field.

Leonard J. Martin of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., eliminated the defending champion, Eric Martin Smith, in the first round, 1 up.

Martin played fine golf to defeat the British titleholder, approaching and putting beautifully. He sank several long ones in tight places to keep ahead of Smith.

Douglas Grant, a former California champion and a resident of England for several years, defeated W. S. Peacock 2 and 1 to advance to the second round.

Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn., was eliminated in the first round by E. Watson of the Sandyhills Golf Club, Scotland, 6 and 5.

Paul Azbill, formerly of New Jersey but for some years resident in England, was defeated by Andrew Jamieson, of Scotland, 6 and 5, also in a first-round match. Jamieson was the young Scot who eliminated Bobby Jones in the 1926 championship which also was played at Muirfield. Azbill was entered from the Sunningdale Golf Club, Surrey.

In other first round matches the Hon. Michael Scott defeated Morton Dykes, 2 up; W. L. Hope defeated I. M. Waters 5 and 4; W. Lister Hartley won from H. S. Laidlaw 2 and 1 and E. R. Tipple beat Ian Pitman 5 and 3.

Ross Thompson, of Uniontown, Penna., defeated E. C. Bowman of the Ladbrook Park Club, by two holes to register the third American victory.

Lejeck Wins 'Big Ten' Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 23—Edward Lejeck '34, undefeated University of Illinois star, won the "Big Ten" tennis singles championship in the three-day tournament that ended on the Northwestern University claycourts here Saturday. In the final match Lejeck defeated in straight sets, C. L. Dennison '33 of Ohio State University, who was likewise runnerup last year. The score was 6—0, 6—3, 7—5.

University of Minnesota captured the doubles crown with C. W. Britzius '33 and P. E. Scherer '34. They displayed excellent team play to defeat Lejeck and F. C. Hands '34 of Illinois, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5. Though somewhat extended by his play in the singles championship match, Lejeck carried the heavy share of the doubles burden and the coördination of the Gophers proved too much.

In the singles contest Lejeck drove Dennison into the back court with his powerful drives and then frequently rushed the net to score. Dennison rallied briefly in the second set, managing to take three games, and finally got warmed up enough to force the third set to extra games. The Buckeye tied the score at 3—all; but here Lejeck broke through his service. Leading 5 to 4, the Illini was within a point of game-set-match when Dennison rallied and scored cleverly to deuce the set. Britzius led the Minnesota attack in the doubles. The summary:

"BIG TEN" TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Final Round

Edward Lejeck '34, Illinois, defeated C. L. Dennison '33, Ohio State, 6—0, 6—3, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Final Round

C. W. Britzius '33 and P. E. Scherer '34, Minnesota, defeated Edward Lejeck '34 and F. C. Hands '34, Illinois, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 4, Temple 3.
Boston College 11, Manhattan 2.
Carleton 10, St. Olaf 6.
Colgate 13, Amherst 4.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Drexel 6.
Delaware 13, Osteopathy 8.
Fordham 4, West Point 3.
Holy Cross 8 Harvard 4.
Iowa 5, Notre Dame 4.
Illinois 3, Michigan 2.
Iowa State 10, Missouri 6.
Juniata 15, Ursinus 5.
Lake Forest 11, North Central 8.
Lowell T. S. 3, New Hampshire 2.
Lafayette 22, Rutgers 10.
Mt. St. Mary's 7, Lebanon Valley 0.
Northeastern 9, Middlebury 1.
Panzer 17, Wagner 6.
Penn A. C. 9, Muhlenberg 4.
Penn State 12, Syracuse 7.
Pennsylvania 9, Princeton 8.
Purdue 6, Chicago 2.
Purdue 18, Chicago 9.
Rochester 3, Oberlin 1.
Springfield College 9, R. P. I. 0.
Trinity 11, Massachusetts State 3.
Union 12, Hamilton 8.
Upsala 6, St. Stephens 2.
Washington 2, Oregon State 1.
Wisconsin 5, Minnesota 3.
Worcester P. I. 9, Clark 0.
Yale 2, Cornell 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	22	9	.710
Washington	22	12	.647
Philadelphia	18	14	.563
Detroit	17	14	.548
Cleveland	19	16	.543
St. Louis	17	18	.486
Chicago	11	21	.344
Boston	5	27	.156

RESULTS MAY 21

Philadelphia 18, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.
New York 14, Washington 2.
New York 8, Washington 0.
Detroit 5, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 7.

RESULTS MAY 22

Philadelphia 4, New York 2.
Washington 7, Boston 1.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.
Chicago 8, Detroit 7.

GERMANY WINS, 3 to 2

VIENNA, May 23 (AP)—Germany's Davis Cup tennis team eliminated Austria yesterday, matches to 2. Leading 2 matches to 1 after the first two days of the test, Germany split even in the final two singles encounters. Gottfried von Cramm decided the series in Germany's favor when he defeated Franz Matejka, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 8—7, 8—6. Daniel Prenn was beaten by Herman Artens of Austria, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. Austria won the doubles match Saturday, Hermann Artens and Franz Matejka defeating Gottfried von Cramm and Walter Dessart, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

Three Records In New England Meet

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP

Team	Points
Boston College	31
Bowdoin	19
Brown	17
Mass. Tech.	17
Maine	12
Holy Cross	12
Springfield	11
New Hampshire	11
Wesleyan	8
Bates	8
Northeastern	7
Williams	7
Colby	7
Amherst	3
Tufts	3
Rhode Island	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 23—Two meet records were broken and allowed while another was disallowed because of a following wind in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet here Saturday, which was won by the Boston College team with a total of 21 points to 19 for Bowdoin, second-place team. New Hampshire, defending champion, scored 11 points.

Thomas F. Gilbane '33, Brown, bettered his own meet record established in Friday's trials with a mark of 49ft. 10¼in. for the shotput. S. K. Urner of Williams established a new meet record of 6ft. 1⅝in. for the running high jump after winning the event at 6ft. ⅜in. William Footrick '32 of Springfield (International Y. M. C. A.) College threw the javelin to a new record in the trials Friday with a distance of 191ft. 9½in. which stands. Saturday he threw the spear 207ft. 5½in., but a following wind eliminated it as a record. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Richard Bell, M. I. T.; S. C. Wilcox, Wesleyan, second; R. D. Wheeler, Springfield, third; J. F. McManus, Boston College, fourth. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by S. C. Wilcox, Wesleyan; Richard Bell, M. I. T., second; C. M. Miller, Williams, third; D. E. Haight, Springfield, fourth. Time—22 2-5s.

440-Yard Run—Won by A. G. Adams, Bates; B. P. McCafferty, Holy Cross, second; D. A. Smith, Boston College, third; J. J. Holland, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—48 4-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. J. Jordan, Boston College; C. F. Noyes, New Hampshire, second; P. J. Dalley, Boston College, third; K. J. Cuneo, Holy Cross, fourth. Time— 1m. 57 1-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Brendon Moynaham, Boston College; W. E. Sweet, Amherst, second; R. E. Jellison, Bates, third; W. L. Usher, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—4m. 23s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. E. Kearns, M. I. T.; D. A. deMoulpied, New Hampshire, second; S. A. Lavender, Bowdoin, third; Norman Whitten, Bates, fourth. Time—9m. 44 2-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by W. R. Whitehouse, New Hampshire; R. E. McLaughlin, Bowdoin, second; C. W. Allen, Bowdoin, third; P. H. Shaw, Springfield, fourth. Time—15 3-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by W. F. Floring, Maine; R. E. McLaughlin, Bowdoin, second; C. W. Allen, Bowdoin, third; C. F. Stanwood, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—24 2-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by S. K. Urner, Williams, 6ft. 1⅝in. (new meet record); L. B. Robinson, Colby; C. E. Coon, M. I. T., and L. M. Smith, Springfield, tied for second, 6ft. 10⅜in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by T. F. McNally, Holy Cross, 23ft. 1⅛in.; E. D. Sackett, Tufts, second, 23ft.; A. G. Morin, Holy Cross, third, 22ft. 5⅞in.; Walter Wrigley, M. I. T., distance 22ft. 4¾in.

Pole Vault—Tie for first between L. C. Brown, Brown, and J. F. Buonano, Brown, height 12ft. 4in.; Freeman G. Webb, Maine, and W. F. Hathaway, Maine, tied for third at 12ft. 3in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by T. F. Gilbane, Brown, distance 49ft. 10¼in. (new meet record); P. H. Couhig, Boston College, second, 46ft. 11½in.; G. W. Milbrandt, Northeastern, third, 46ft.; R. K. Brown, Brown, fourth, 45ft. 1½in.

Hammer Throw—Won by D. L. Galbraith, Bowdoin, 159ft. 7⅞in.; N. C. Perkins, Colby, second, 158ft. 5⅝in. D. E. Favor, Maine, third; Narcessian, Rhode Island, fourth, 151ft. 8½in.

Discus Throw—Won by L. M. Rymth, Northeastern, 143ft. ¾in.; P. H. Couhig, Boston College, second, 138ft. 9¾in.; L. C. Fickett, Maine, third, 134ft. 11½in.; T. F. Gilbane, Brown, fourth, 134ft. 3½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by William Footrick, Springfield, 207ft. 5½in. (new meet record not allowed; meet record made Friday of 191ft. 9½in. allowed); R. K. Brown, Brown, second, 189ft. 3in.; T. K. Stinchfield, Colby, third, 184ft. 6½in.; J. A. Robertson, M. I. T., fourth, 179ft. 5in.

YALE CREW WINS RACE

ITHACA, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—Staving off two Cornell spurts, Yale whipped the big Red varsity by a scant three feet, Saturday, in a sensational climax to the annual Cornell spring day regatta on Lake Cayuga. At the finish the margin of the Blue was so close that the crowd went home, thinking Cornell had won. But judges and timekeepers checked to find Yale in front by one-fifth of a second. The varsity victory gave Yale two triumphs for the day, as the Eli freshmen, in a two-mile race just as close, nosed out Cornell by another three feet. Cornell swept home a length ahead of Yale in the junior varsity. Princeton was last in all three races, trailing five lengths back in the freshman event, two in the junior varsity, and three more in the varsity. The Yale freshmen swept down the lake in 10m. 32.5s., with Cornell only 1-5s. behind, and the Cornell junior varsity came home in 10m. 32s. Yale's time for the varsity duel was 10m. 31s., Cornell's 10m. 31 1-5s., and Princeton 10m. 37s. The best previous time for the course was 10m. 33s., made by Princeton in 1921.

KIESEL EQUALS RECORD

BERKELEY, Calif., May 23 (AP)—Robert A. Kiesel, University of California's sophomore sprint star, gained a measure of revenge Saturday for an earlier beating from his keenest rival when he defeated Frank C. Wykoff of Southern California in the 100-yard dash of the annual California intercollegiates. The time was 9.5s., equaling the accepted world's record.

Kiesel came from behind with a burst of speed that carried him to victory by a yard over the Trojan ace, who is an applicant for a new world's record of 9.4s. Wykoff's entry was a last-minute affair and wholly against the wishes of his coach, Dean Cromwell.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Catholic 67½, Johns Hopkins 58⅛.
Colgate 65, Syracuse 61.
Delaware 70¾, St. Joseph's 55¼.
Harvard 89¼, Yale 46¾.
Lehigh 64, Lafayette 62.
Middlebury 75, Pnion 51.
Princeton 84½, Cornell 50⅝.
Rensselaer P. I. 82½, Vermont 43½.
Swarthmore 68, Haverford 58.
Trinity 73, Connecticut Aggies 53.
West Point 91, Penn State 41.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Brown 9, Williams 1.
Harvard 5, Yale 4.
Johns Hopkins 7, Maryland 3.
New Hampshire 8, Tufts 5.
New York 7, Lehigh 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Princeton 3.
Rutgers 9, Union 1.
St. John's 7, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Swarthmore 3, Washington 2.
Syracuse 6, Dartmouth 5.
West Point 6, Penn State 1.

BOLEY SIGNS WITH NEWARK

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (AP)—Joe Boley, former shortstop of the Philadelphia Athletics, has signed a contract to play with the Newark club of the International League. Boley was given his unconditional release by the A's last week.

GERMANY TO SEND 16 SWIMMERS

LEIPZIG, Ger., May 23 (AP)—The German Swimming Association yesterday voted to send a team of 16 to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

HELEN JACOBS IS DEFEATED

With Mangin as Partner Loses Mixed Doubles in French Tourney

AUTEIL, France, May 23 (AP)—Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., were eliminated in the first round of mixed doubles in the French hard court tennis championships today. They were beaten in straight sets by Mlle. Rosie Berthet of France and Pierre Grandguillot of Egypt, 6—3, 6—2.

After three years' absence, the once great J. René Lacoste is coming back to Roland Garros Stadium in his old rôle as master of mechanical tennis.

Announcement that he would appear in the French hard court championships which opened yesterday, gave rise to reports that again he would be on the French Davis Cup team. Lacoste, however, hastened to say that he intended to remain on the sidelines for the big matches, acting as non-playing captain.

Lacoste has not appeared in a championship match since he was forced to retire in 1929.

Only a scattered few doubles matches were played in the championships yesterday. The American pair, Sidney B. Wood Jr. New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., won their first match, beating Bernie Berthet and Jean Couiteas of France, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles were to be played this week and singles next. Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Henri Cochet were outstanding favorites to win the women's and men's singles titles respectively.

The mixed doubles match in which Mrs. Moody and Wood were to have played Miss Doris Cauters of Holland and Herman Matejka of Austria, was postponed.

Great Britain's tennis stars won a two-day international team series from France yesterday, 11 matches to 8.

The Britons had gained a 7 to 3 lead Saturday, and that advance was too great for France to overcome, although the Frenchmen took five of the nine matches played yesterday.

Jean Borotra, beaten Saturday by H. G. N. Lee, disposed of Frederick J. Perry, British Davis Cup star yesterday, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0.

In doubles, Henri Cochet and Borotra defeated J. C. Gregory and I. G. Collins, 6—2 6—4.

BADGERS AND ILLINI NINES ARE VICTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., May 23—The pitching of G. A. Mills '32 and F. E. Wrobke '33 gave the University of Illinois a 3-to-2 victory over the University of Michigan here Saturday. Mills left the game in the fifth inning after his pitching arm had been hit by a pitched ball, and Wrobke finished. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	x	3	9	3
Michigan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	1

Batteries—Mills, Wrobke and Chervinko for Illinois; McNeal, Wistert, and Diffley for Michigan. Umpires—Charles and Otto Jensen. Time 2h.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23—A final-inning rally for a two-run winning margin enabled the University of Wisconsin to triumph over the University of Minnesota, 5 to 3, here Saturday and divide a two-game baseball series. The Badgers solved the pitching of W. T. Mattson '32 for nine hits, while the Gophers were held to three.

Wisconsin's run in the second inning and a pair in the eighth were matched by Minnesota scores in the first, seventh and eighth innings for a deadlock. Mattson weakened in the ninth, however, while his mates were impotent at the plate. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	9	3
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	1

Batteries—Paccetti and Griswold for Wisconsin; Mattson and Shannon for Minnesota. Umpires—Leach and Penas. Time—2h.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23 — Purdue University defeated University of Chicago in both ends of a double-header at Greenwood Field on the Midway here Saturday. The heavy hitting Boilermakers scored 6 to 2 and 18 to 9, supporting A. D. Hoopengardner '32, veteran right-handed hurler, in both contests.

Roy Henshaw '33, Chicago's star left-handed pitcher, matched Hoopengardner all the way in the first encounter, for the quality of his delivery, but four early errors allowed the visitors to break through. S. B. Straske '34 started to pitch the second game for Chicago; but two other pitchers finished the game after he was removed in the fifth when Purdue scored six runs.

Hoopengardner was relieved in the fifth when the Maroons rallied to send four runs over the plate; but he was given credit for the victory, as his mates had gathered 11 runs.

Nebraska Victor In Big Six Meet

BIG SIX CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Points
University of Nebraska	63
University of Oklahoma	51
University of Kansas	49
Kansas State College	40
Iowa State College	12
University of Missouri	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., May 23—In a meet in which six new records were marked up, University of Nebraska sprung a surprise and wrested the Big Six Conference track and field championship from University of Kansas here Saturday afternoon. Kansas, 1930 and 1931 champion, finished third, University of Oklahoma taking second, 11 points behind the Scarlet and Cream. Nebraska also won the indoor meet in March at Columbia, Mo.

Seven firsts in 15 events were won by Nebraska. Outstanding were the performances of Glenn Cunningham, Kansas sophomore, in one of the fastest miles ever run in college competition, with a record of 4m. 14.3s. An hour later he clipped two seconds from his record of Friday in the 880-yard run with a mark of 1m. 53.5s.

Other new marks were in the mile relay, won by Nebraska, 3m. 19.6s.; 16-pound shotput by H. M. Rhea '32, Nebraska; broad jump by J. H. Morris '32, Oklahoma, and javelin throw by Benjamin Marks '33, Oklahoma, 197ft. 9¼in.

MISS RICE WINS SINGLES

The Massachusetts women's state tennis singles title Saturday was won by Miss Virginia B. Rice of Boston, who held Miss Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge to straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, in the final at The Country Club, Brookline. Miss Rice succeeds Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, now overseas for the Wightman Cup matches. Pairing with Miss Mianne Palfrey, Miss Rice won the doubles championship, defeating Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Miss Virginia Cross of Providence, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1. The mixed doubles championship was won by Miss Mianne Palfrey and Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, Iowa, law student at Harvard, when they defeated the United States indoor mixed doubles team of Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Dr. G. Colket Caner, 6—1, 6—4.

MORO BETTERS OLYMPIC MARK

MANILA, May 23 (AP)—Jikirum Adjaludin, a young Moro, Saturday bettered the Olympic swimmers' record for the 200-meter breaststroke at official tryouts here for the Olympic Games. Swimming in a 25-meter pool Adjaludin, an army recruit, made the distance in 2m. 47s. The record of 2m. 48⅘s. was made at Amsterdam in 1928 by Y. Tsuruta of Japan.

CORKRANS WIN MATCH, 5 AND 4

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23 (AP)—Jerome D. Travers, four time holder of the United States amateur golf championship of nearly a score of years ago, and Billy Howell, youthful Richmond star, lost an exhibition match 5 and 4 on the Roland Park course yesterday to the Baltimore brothers, B. Warren Corkran and D. Clarke Corkran.

PENNSYLVANIA CREW WINS

MARIETTA, Ohio, May 23 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania made a clean sweep of the mid-America crew races here Saturday when its varsity eight swept the two-mile Ohio River course in the unofficial time of 10m. 23s. Wisconsin finished second, two lengths back, and Marietta was third, trailing the Badgers by a length and a quarter.

MEINE SIGNS CONTRACT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23 (AP)—Heine Meine, Pirate pitcher, and the last of the season's holdouts, signed a Pittsburgh contract yesterday and will join his team in Cincinnati today. The salary terms finally agreed upon were not divulged, but it is believed a compromise of approximately $11,500 was reached, minus lost time since the opening of the season, April 12.

BURNETT AND RANKIN QUALIFY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23 (AP)—Jack Burnett, brilliant University of Mississippi sprinter, and Curtis Rankin of Quachita College in Arkansas, qualified here Saturday for the Olympic semifinal trials at Chicago next month, racing 100 meters in 10.8s.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Lafayette 4½, Pennsylvania 1½.
Williams 5, Harvard 4.
Williams 5½, Dartmouth 3½.
Yale 8, Harvard 1.
Yale 9, Holy Cross 0.

TAILER WINS GOLF FINAL

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., May 23 (AP)—T. Suffern (Tommy) Tailer of Newport, Saturday won the Garden City Golf Club's annual invitation tournament, defeating James M. Robbins of Merion, 1 up, in the final round.

HARVARD TRACK TEAM A WINNER

Easily Defeats Yale in Dual Meet—Freshmen Also Win

Harvard's varsity track team wound up its regular season in a blaze of glory Saturday afternoon swamping the Yale varsity by a score of 89¼ to 45¾. Although by no such overwhelming margin, the Crimson freshmen followed the example set by the varsity and defeated the Eli yearlings by a score of 69 to 66.

Three new meet records were established, two by Harvard and one by Yale and one was tied. N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. '32, Harvard, set out to break the half-mile mark and ran his race without a competitor to help in 1m. 52 3-5s., bettering the existing record of 1m. 54s. made by G. E. Brown of Yale in 1914.

The other records were in the discus and 120-yard high hurdles. J. P. Crowley '33, Yale, broke his own discus mark of last year by exactly three feet, hurling the disc 152ft. 1 in. Capt. E. E. Record '32, Harvard, broke the high hurdle mark of 15 2-5s. by running the distance in 15s. flat, and then tied the 220-yard low hurdle mark of 23 4-5s.

Harvard scored slams in the two-mile run, the 120-yard high hurdles and the javelin. The Crimson also registered 10 firsts and two ties for firsts out of the 15 events. The summary:

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by C. A. Pescosolido '33, Harvard; K. B. Farrell '34, Yale, second; J. M. Morse '34, Harvard, third. Time—10⅝s.

Second Heat—Won by J. B. Hawes '32, Harvard; W. S. Kimball '34, Yale, second; A. C. Forbes '32, Harvard, third. Time—10⅛s.

Final—Won by J. B. Hawes '32, Harvard; A. C. Forbes '32, Harvard, second; W. S. Kimball '34, Yale, third. Time—10s.

220-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by W. S. Kimball '34, Yale; J. B. Hawes '32, Harvard, second; K. DeW. Warner '34S, Yale, third. Time—22⅛s.

Second Heat—Won by A. C. Forbes '32, Harvard; K. N. Farrell '34, Yale, second; W. E. Estes '34, Yale, third. Time—22⅘s.

Final—Won by W. S. Kimball '34, Yale; J. B. Hawes '32, Harvard, second; K. N. Farrell '34, Yale, third. Time—22⅕s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by K. DeW. Warner '34S, Yale; J. H. Pearson '32, Harvard, second; S. E. Beardsley '33, Yale, third. Time—49⅗s.

880-Yard Run—Won by N. P. Hallowell '32, Harvard; G. T. French '33, Yale, second; A. T. Sutherland '33, Yale, third. Time—1m. 52⅘s. (New record.)

Mile Run—Won by B. E. Estes Jr. '32, Harvard; N. P. Hallowell '32, Harvard, second; J. W. Turley '34, Yale, third. Time—4m. 25⅘s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Arthur Foote 2d '33, Harvard; J. M. Fox '32, Harvard, second; James Parton '34, Harvard, third. Time—9m. 34s.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by G. S. Lockwood Jr. '33, Yale; J. C. Grady '33, Harvard, second. Time—15⅘s.

Second Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; D. B. Cheek '34, Harvard, second. Time—15⅘s. (Equals record.)

Final—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; J. C. Grady '33, Harvard; D. B. Cheek '34, Harvard. Time—15s. (New record.)

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; G. S. Lockwood Jr. '33, Yale, second. Time—24 4-5s.

Second heat—Won by J. C. Grady '33, Harvard; H. L. Fates '32, Yale, second. Time 24 3-5s.

Final—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; J. C. Grady '33, Harvard; H. L. Fates '32, Yale, third. Time—23 4-5s. (Equals record.)

Running High Jump—G. W. Kuehn '32, Harvard, and T. P. Avery '32, Yale, and T. N. Richardson Jr. '32S, Yale. Height—6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by J. M. Morse '34, Harvard, 21ft. 11¾in.; Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard, 21ft. 4½in., second; B. K. Sweeney Jr. '34, Yale, third, 21ft. 2⅝in.

Pole Vault—F. E. Pierce Jr. '34, Yale, W. L. Thompson '34, Yale, C. W. Williamson '34S, Yale, and Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard. Height—13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—G. W. Kuehn '32, Harvard, 45ft. 11½in.; J. P. Crowley '33, Yale, second, 45ft. 1⅞in.; V. T. Malin Jr. '34, Yale, third, 45ft.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by M. J. Finlayson '32, Harvard, 160ft. 7½in.; A. D. Converse Jr. '33, Yale, second, 155ft. 7½in.; Alfred Kidder 2d '33, Harvard, third, 150ft. 9in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. P. Crowley '33, Yale, 152ft. 1in. (new record); J. J. Healey '34, Harvard, second, 141ft. 11½in.; T. P. Avery '32, Yale, third, 136ft. 11½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by R. P. Estes '34, Harvard, 176ft. 2in.; Richard Bassett '34, Harvard, second, 173ft. 1in.; J. S. Marsh '32, Harvard, third, 170ft. 10in.

The freshman triumph was especially important to the Harvard yearlings, for their victories against Yale have been few and far between. In a total of 24 previous meets the Crimson had won only three, 1906 (the first), 1909 and 1929, Yale having won a total of 21. E. E. Calvin, Harvard freshman, featured for Harvard in the meet with three firsts, both dashes and the broad jump.

Keith S. Brown, former Andover star, featured for the Blue with two record-breaking firsts, winning the pole vault with a mark of 13ft. 8⅞in., better than the varsity men did, and the high jump at 6ft. ¾in., also bettering the varsity mark. Thomas F. Locke, Harvard, established a new mark of 49s. for the 440 and M. B. Canning, Yale, won the two-mile run in 10m. 4-5s., to break the record of R. S. Plimpton of Yale of 10m. 5s. made in 1912.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM OREGON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., May 23 — Pinch-hitting in the ninth inning, Jack P. Anshutz hit a long single to win the baseball game for the University of Washington, 2 to 1, over Oregon State here Saturday. This gave the Washington Huskies a clean sweep of the series.

Anshutz was put in to bat for William Gourlay '34, left-handed pitcher. There were two men on bases, Robert S. Heaman '33 and William Anderson '32, with one out. Anshutz sent a terrific single out to score Heaman and win the game. The State team tied the score in the eighth when Clarke got a three-base hit and scored on a "squeeze" play. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0
Oregon State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	4

Batteries—Gourlay and Harnett; Woodard and Keema.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	22	12	.647
Boston	20	11	.645
Cincinnati	21	17	.553
St. Louis	16	18	.471
New York	12	16	.429
Brooklyn	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	14	20	.412
Pittsburgh	12	18	.400

RESULTS MAY 21

Boston 6, Philadelphia 5 (14 innings).
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 5.
New York 12, Brooklyn 5.
Brooklyn 7, New York 2.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis (postponed).

RESULTS MAY 22

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 2, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3.

DOLAN WINS WITH A 76

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., May 23—Scoring a 76 over the Andover Country Club's links Saturday, Jimmy Dolan of Wachusetts led a field of 186 golfers in the Massachusetts Golf Association open tournament. R. H. Skinner of the home club finished in second place with a card of 77, while Bruce Coffin of the United Shoe Machinery Golf Club and Charles Donnelly of Wachusetts were tied for third with scores of 78. The only others to break 80 were Jimmy Eaton of Merrimack Valley and Chuck Berthel of Bellevue.

IRELAND WINS, 4 TO 1

DUBLIN, Ireland, May 23 (AP)—Ireland Saturday defeated Hungary in their Davis Cup series, winning the last two singles matches for a 4-to-1 victory. George Lyttleton Rogers defeated Baron von Kehrling 6—0, 6—3, 6—3 and Edward A. Maguire won from E. Gabrowitz 6—1, 8—6, 6—2. Hungary won only a singles match, von Kehrling defeating Maguire Thursday.

Oregon State Wins Dual Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 23—A clean sweep in the two mile, the closing individual event, gave Oregon State College their first dual track meet victory over University of Oregon in four years by a 66 1-3 to 64 2-3 score here Saturday.

Oregon built up an early lead in the short distances and hurdles, but heavy scoring by Oregon State in the high jump and discus brought the Beavers to within winning distance with the two mile and relay to go. The slam in the two mile gave Oregon State a 6 2-3-point lead, which Oregon cut down to 1 2-3 by a surprise victory in the mile relay.

Oregon won eight first places to the Beavers' six with the pole vault ending in a tie. Oregon State came in for more seconds and thirds. Capt. Duane Kirk '32 of Oregon State was the only one to break a meet record when he captured the 440 in 49.4s.

A heavy track and greasy pits caused by intermittent showers prevented good marks in most of the events. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Starr, Oregon; Bale, Oregon, second; O'Connell, Oregon State, third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Starr, Oregon; Bale, Oregon, second; O'Connell, Oregon State, third. Time—22s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Kirk, Oregon State; Marra, Oregon, second; O'Dell, Oregon State, third. Time—49.4s (new dual meet record).

Half-Mile—Won by Delloff, Oregon; Heath, Oregon State, second; Connor, Oregon State, third. Time—1m. 58.9s.

Mile Run—Won by Hunter, Oregon; Mullin, Oregon State, second; Gibson, Oregon, third. Time—4m. 28.4s.

Two Mile—Won by Chatterton, Oregon State; Willison, Oregon State, second; Cantine, Oregon State, third. Time—10m. 10s.

Mile Relay—Won by Oregon (Burr, Rallwage, Marrs, Holman). Time—3m. 25s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by McCoy, Oregon; Prentiss, Oregon State, second; Dunkin, Oregon State, third. Time—15s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Holman, Oregon; Dunkin, Oregon State, second; Prentiss, Oregon State, third. Time—24.8s.

Shot Put—Won by Bergerson, Oregon State; Hakanson, Oregon, second; Joslin, Oregon State, third. Distance—47ft. 6in.

High Jump—Won by Rodman, Oregon State; Allen and Palmer, Oregon, and Kirk and Loken, Oregon State, tied for second. Height—5ft. 8in.

Discus—Won by Anderson, Oregon State; Clark, Oregon, second; K. Davis, Oregon State, third. Distance—133ft. 9in.

Pole Vault—Voegtly, Oregon, and Coleman, Oregon State, tied for first; McCoy and Kelliher, Oregon, and Reedy, Oregon State, tied for third. Height—11ft.

Javelin—Won by E. Davis, Oregon State; Edwards, Oregon, second; Sheridan, Oregon State, third. Distance—175ft. 3in.

Broad Jump—Won by Allen, Oregon; O'Connell, Oregon State, second; Loken, Oregon State, third. Distance—22ft. 6in.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Annapolis 7, Temple 2.
C. C. N. Y., 6, Moravian 1.
Dartmouth 7, Amherst 2.
Harvard 11, Yale 4.
Michigan State 7, Notre Dame 2.
Middlebury 5, R. P. I. 4.
Providence 6, Boston College 3.
Union 5, Hamilton 1.
Wesleyan 5, Trinity 0.
Williams 7, M. I. T. 2.
West Point 8, Rutgers 1.
Western Maryland 6, Baltimore 3.
Worecster P. I. 5, Clark 0.

CALDWELL JOINS DODGERS

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Bruce Caldwell, former Yale University football player, joined the Brooklyn Dodgers on trial Saturday and worked out briefly at first base before the double-header with the New York Giants.

PENN AND YALE NINES WIN GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 23—Yale's varsity baseball team retained its lead in the Eastern Intercollegiate League standing by defeating Cornell, 2 to 0, here Saturday. John S. Broaca '34, Yale pitcher, shaded Walter S. Sereysky '32, Cornell, in a great pitching duel. Yale's runs came in the third inning when Charles Williamson hit a home run which was followed by a single by Richard P. Kimball '33, who proceeded to steal second and score on a hit by Joseph P. Maine '32. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Broaca and Maine; Sereysky, Whiskeman and Pasto. Losing pit

BISHOPS-ELECT CONSECRATED AT CONFERENCE

Methodists Hold Impressive Services at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 23—Services of consecration to the episcopal office were held for the Rev. Junius Ralph Magee of Seattle, Wash., and the Rev. Ralph Spaulding Cushman of Rochester, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, in the Municipal Auditorium here, in the presence of the 848 delegates to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference and more than 2000 visitors who had come for the ceremonies.

The 40 bishops of the church, the candidates and their sponsors, and representatives of the committee on episcopacy of the general conference made up the formal processional, while 18 bishops participated in the liturgical portions of the consecration rites. The examination of the bishops-elect was conducted by Senior Bishop William Frazier McDowell, of Washington, whose induction of these two new bishops in office was his last episcopal act before going into retirement at the close of this general conference.

The new bishops will receive their assignments of station for the next four years when the committee on episcopacy makes its report. At the same time all effective bishops will be appointed to residences.

The delegates from the New England conferences have made unanimous application for the services of Bishop Charles Wesley Burns for the Boston area to take the place of Bishop William Franklin Anderson, whose retirement becomes effective next Wednesday, when the conference adjourns.

Bishop Burns was elected to the episcopacy in 1920 and has subsequently occupied the episcopal residences of Helena, Mont. (1920-24), and San Francisco (1924-28). Bishop Anderson will make his home at Buzzards Bay, Mass.

Falling income has driven the general conference to order a reduction of 16 2-3 per cent in the salaries of effective bishops and in the pensions of retired bishops, with proportionate reductions in allowance for office expense and house rent.

Other economies ordered are a reduction of seven in the number of episcopal areas—three in the United States and four abroad—the elimination of the Secretariat of World Peace established at New York four years ago and the consolidation of the eight Christian Advocates, the Methodist weeklies, into four.

While decreased income last year resulted in obligations of $483,158 for the board of foreign missions, the report received Saturday showed a permanent invested fund for the support of foreign missions of $2,558,561 and annuities of $3,445,671. A debt of nearly $3,000,000 has been reduced since 1924 to approximately $50,000.

HARVARD SENDS CALL FOR RARE MONKEYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The Zoölogical Department of Harvard University has asked the Department of Agriculture in Grenada, most important of the Windward Islands, British West Indies, to forward specimens of the Mora monkey, it is reported in the press of St. George's, capital of the island.

This monkey is peculiar to Grenada and is said to be one of the rarest species in the Caribbean. It is hoped, however, to send 50 specimens to Harvard.

SHOPS CLOSE IN PROTEST

INNSBRUCK, Austria, May 23 (AP)—Retailers throughout this city closed their shops Friday in protest against the government's income and currency restrictions which, they assert, are damaging to business.

Children Romp in the Setting for a Poet

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

MODEL OF BURNS'S BIRTHPLACE

Top Row, Left to Right—Exterior of the Copy of the Burns Cottage at Ayr, Scot., Erected at Westfield, N. J. Interior of the Cottage. Bottom—Even the Poet's Garden and the Picket Fence Are Faithful in Detail.

Roosevelt Declares Wealth Must Have Wiser Distribution

Rewards for Day's Work, He Tells Students at Oglethorpe University, Must Be Increased, Those to Speculative Capital Lessened

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ATLANTA, May 22—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, demanding a "wiser and more equitable" distribution of the national income, warned in a speech here last night that "millions in want will not stand by silently forever while the things to satisfy their needs are within easy reach."

The New York executive, far ahead in the race for delegates to the Democratic national convention, with the Chicago meeting scarcely a month away, responded in an address at the Oglethorpe University commencement to the entreaties of certain of his followers that he make a "fighting bid" for the nomination.

Governor Roosevelt outlined no specific plan for redistribution of wealth but he asked for "bold persistent experimentation."

The Governor said "we need to prevent by drastic means if necessary the faults in our economic system from which we now suffer."

"We need the courage of youth," he counseled the young men and women of Oglethorpe who were graduated. Governor Roosevelt received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the school.

Differs With Hoover

Differing with the Hoover program to increase capital and stimulate business, Governor Roosevelt declared "our basic trouble was an insufficient distribution of buying power coupled with an oversufficient speculation in production.

"While wages rose they did not rise proportionately to the reward of capital, and at the same time the purchasing power of other great groups was permitted to shrink. We accumulated such a superabundance of capital that our great bankers were vying with each other, some of them employing questionable methods in their efforts to lend this capital at home and abroad.

"I believe," he said, "that we are at the threshold of a fundamental change in our popular economic thought, that in the future we are going to think less about the producer and more about the consumer.

"Do what we may have to do to inject life into our ailing economic order, we cannot make it endure for long unless we can bring a wiser, more equitable distribution of the national income.

Better Reward for Day's Work

"It was well within the intensive capacity of man, who has built up this great social and economic machine capable of satisfying the wants of all, to insure that all who are willing and able to work receive from it at least the necessities of life.

"In such a system the reward for a day's work will have to be greater, on the average, than it has been, and the reward to capital, especially capital which is speculative, will have to be less."

Governor Roosevelt called for a social plan that would not only conserve production but would influence the number of men and women entering the professions. In New York State, he added, there are about 7000 teachers out of work because "nobody had the wit or forethought to tell them in their younger days that the profession of teaching was gravely overcrowded."

The presidential aspirant touched upon the moot question of monetary value and the equally pressing problem of the settlement of debts contracted at the time of prosperity.

"It is self evident that we must either restore commodities to the level approaching their dollar value of several years ago or else we must continue the destructive process of reducing, through defaults or through deliberate writing down, obligations assumed at a higher price level."

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Burns's 'Wee Clay Biggin' Reproduced in Child's House

Birthplace of the Scottish Poet at Ayr Stands in Miniature in New Jersey, Where It Was Built by One Who Loves Burns's Verses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, N. J.—A scale reproduction of the "wee clay biggin" which was the birthplace of Robert Burns, the poet, at Ayr, Scot., was dedicated in the Wychwood section of this town recently as a playhouse for the children of the community.

Hosts of the "housewarming" party which formally threw open the doors of the tiny cottage were the grandchildren of Mr. Arthur Rule, who built the little house, and Mrs. Rule. The hosts, all in Scottish costumes, were George Buchanan Coale 3d, Arthur Richards Rule 3d, Patricia Rule Stebbins and Arthur Rowland Stebbins. The dedication ceremonies included performances by a bagpiper, distribution of novel Scotch favors, and, of course, some movies.

Mr. Rule, who is an ardent admirer of the Scottish bard, built the playhouse for the neighborhood children so that they could, as he says, have a place to go where everything is in proportion to their small statures, not as in big houses where everything seems way out of their reach."

The cottage has been furnished throughout with copies of the Burns period, and the general atmosphere of the original has been carried out in full, even to the making of a genuine thatched roof of rye.

The cottage measures 10 by 20 feet, is finished in stucco, giving it the effect of the original "clay biggin," and the front door is large enough to admit small children. A slight concession has been made for adults, who are permitted to enter by a rear door. Surrounding the little "estate" is a white picket fence, and flagstones lead up to the door. Contributing to the rustic naturalness are a haystack and an old wooden cart in the garden.

The single room interior contains a fireplace, with burning logs in it, following the lines of the original in Scotland. Rag rugs are strewn on the floor, and the miniature windows are curtained. Two fireside benches hewn out of a log flank the chimney and there are other seats placed around the room, including a three-legged stool and various old chairs. An ancient wool spinning wheel occupies a corner, and built-in bookshelves below the casement window provide a literary touch. Miscellaneous items appropriate to the cottage complete the picture.

The public is permitted to visit the cottage on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Every Saturday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock there is a children's story hour.

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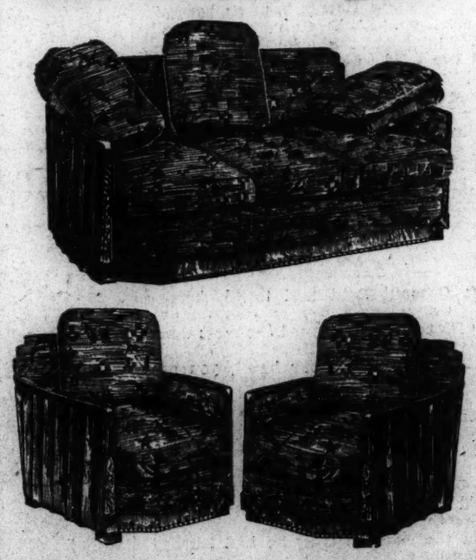

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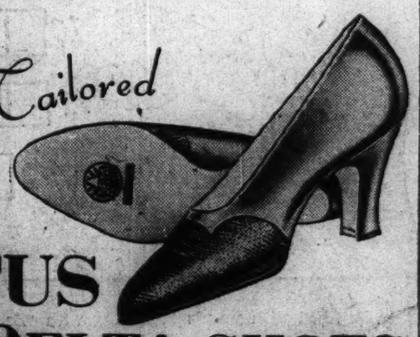

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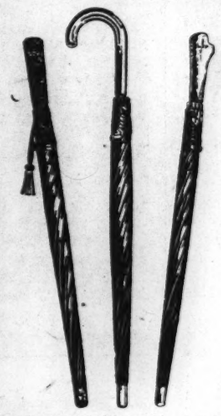

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Riddle Hill

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Synopsis

[Nick and Lonny Arnold live with their mother at Riddle Hill. When they hear that their uncle's ward, a girl, is to spend the summer with them they are none too pleased. But Josephine-Joy is full of surprises. She is a Scout and her Scout possessions, especially her knot-board, arouse the boys' keen interest. On the day after her arrival they set out on burros to explore the ranch, and Jo-Joy is particularly interested in a deserted cabin which once belonged to an old-time settler, who, it was rumored, had struck gold more than once. The place had changed hands several times since then but no hidden gold had been discovered, nor did anyone know why he had called the hill "Riddle Hill." But one day Jo-Joy discovers a secret room in the cabin behind the wood bin. The children search eagerly for hidden treasure, but no gold is to be found until a final hunt discloses the old settler's hiding place in the chimney.]

Chapter XI

"WHY, it really is gold!" Mrs. Arnold exclaimed in utter amazement. "Where did you children find this?"

"In the secret room Jo-Joy fell into," Nick told her. "It's just on the other side of the wood bin. See —" And he dashed over to push the bin door open.

"Well, I declare, I never dreamed there was such a thing in the cabin!" was Mrs. Arnold's astonished comment. "And to think you youngsters managed to unearth what escaped all the grown-ups who have searched this place!"

"Is there enough gold?" Lonny could restrain the question no longer.

"Have you any idea how much this would amount to?" Mrs. Arnold inquired of the two men who were obviously very much interested in this unexpected turn of events.

"I could only tell accurately by weighing it—but as a rough estimate, I should judge it might amount to between $400 and $500," was Mr. Harding's answer.

"Then it isn't enough," Lonny whispered to Jo-Joy with a crestfallen expression.

"I think the children have overlooked the most valuable part of their find," observed Mr. Blair, who had been inspecting the letters and books. "There are several special-issue stamps here that will bring you considerably more than the gold. If you care to dispose of them, I know a stamp collector who will be interested and give you a very fair price for them."

"Then it will be enough!" Lonny whispered eagerly.

* * *

"And now I wonder if we may see the bed where the little girl found those insect and leaf specimens she sent to Miss Kipling? That is what we made a special trip here to investigate," said Mr. Harding.

"Oh—the pictures!" Jo-Joy exclaimed. "Why, I was so excited over finding the gold that I forgot about THEM! The bed is right over there in the corner—but that isn't where we found them. We just put them there because they break so easily and that seemed the safest place."

Mr. Harding laughed as he strode toward the bed where the children had arranged their collection of specimens.

"Well, I must say you've invented a brand new kind of fossil bed!" he observed with a twinkle in his eyes. "We speak of the place where fossils are found as beds and I've seen quite a number—but I'll wager there's not another one on record like yours!" Then, glancing down at the children's array of specimens he exclaimed, "Why, what a remarkable collection! Look at this, will you, Blair!"

The two men examined specimen after specimen with absorbed interest, making enthusiastic comments about some of them.

"May we see the place you found these?" Mr. Harding asked presently..

Flashlight in hand, Jo-Joy led the party through the bin door and into the cave room. After a lengthy and extensive examination of its shale walls, Mr. Harding said quite impressively, "You children have made a very remarkable discovery."

"Can you tell us how those pictures got into the rock?" Nick was encouraged to inquire.

"They are the remains of extinct insects and leaves that have been imbedded in this shale for thousands of years," was Mr. Harding's reply. Then turning to Mrs. Arnold he added, "They are extremely interesting and well preserved fossils, and from all indications I believe you have something here that could be converted into a valuable proposition. Miss Kipling said the little girl also mentioned finding what she thought was a petrified tree. I wonder if we may see that, too?"

* * *

In a flurry of excitement, the children led the grown-ups to the place where they had found the stump on their first quest for rock specimens.

"A sequoia," said Mr. Harding when he had examined the stump under a magnifying glass. "Have you found any others like this?"

"No, we didn't look for any more after we found this one," Jo-Joy responded.

"It's quite possible that evcavations might reveal a petrified forest." Mr. Harding informed Mrs. Arnold. "Would you consider leasing the section of your ranch containing the fossil bed and the petrified stumps—if they should prove extensive enough to interest us?"

"There is a development company that has been negotiating to buy the ranch," Mrs. Arnold told him. "But it was only necessity that made me consider selling it. If I could lease part of it, that would be an ideal solution to the problem. But I would have to know definitely by Wednesday, as the development company requires my decision then."

"We'll get an outfit together and start excavating Monday," Mr. Harding was briskly businesslike now. "If our findings justify the expenditure, we will make the place available for scientific research and also convert it into an attraction for the general public."

"Would—would you have to have Riddle Hill Lookout?" Anxiety forced the question from Lonny.

"What's that?" Mr. Harding looked perplexed.

"He means the cabin where the cave is," explained Jo-Joy.

"Why, no," said Mr. Harding. "If the fossil bed and the petrified stumps prove extensive enough for our purpose, we will lease the tract that lies north of the cabin and leave it undisturbed."

A few moments later the party started back to the cabin with the children bounding joyously ahead while the grownups gravely discussed business details connected with the leasing of the property.

* * *

When Jo-Joy and Nick and Lonny returned from school the following Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Arnold met them at the door, her face alight with the happy news she had for them.

"Everything is settled in the best possible way," she announced as they trooped into the kitchen. "Riddle Hill Ranch and the settler's cabin are not only safely ours for always, but the leasing of the fossil bed will bring in a very nice income."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" Jo-Joy cried. "I love Riddle Hill Ranch better than any place I've ever known—and I couldn't bear to think of your having to give it up."

"You have brought us most of this good fortune, Jo-Joy," declared Mrs. Arnold fondly. "And we've decided that the Arnold family can't get along without you. So if you care for Riddle Hill Ranch enough to want to make it your real home, our happiness will be complete. And it will be quite all right with Uncle Bentley, for there's no telling when he will get back to this country."

"There isn't anything in the world I'd rather have than Riddle Hill Ranch for my home and you for my family!" Jo-Joy responded with starry eyes.

"Then we can keep right on with our adventures together," Lonny exclaimed, with eyes that were shining, too.

"And have all sorts of good times in Riddle Hill Lookout," Nick added triumphantly.

"Oh, I almost forgot——there is some mail for you, Nick," Mrs. Arnold suddenly recollected.

"Is it the 'very special'?" Lonny asked, eyeing the mail curiously.

"It sure is! It's the 'Lone Boy Scout Handbook' I sent for. Now I can start right in being a Scout—like Jo-Joy!"

"And the minute I'm old enough, I'm going to be one, too," asserted Lonny, the light of anticipation in his eyes.

"Then we'll all be Scouts together!" Jo-Joy concluded happily.

Supper was a gala meal that evening as they talked over all the wonderful happenings of the past week and it was long after their usual bedtime when the three children finally started upstairs, still effervescing with jubilant excitement.

But when the last tardy light had flicked out, there was nothing in the appearance of Riddle Hill Ranch to hint of the stirring events that had so recently taken place. The log ranch house drowsed in the glow of a silver moon floating high above the filigreed tops of the sentinel pines. The windows blinked tranquilly in the shimmering light. And over all lay a serene, starlit silence.

[The End.]

Painted Beauty and a Distant Relative

Photo by Lynwood M. Chace-The Christian Science Monitor

A PARABLE OF NATURE

This Caterpillar Will One Day Become a Black Swallowtail Butterfly (Papilio Polyxenes), but Before This Change Comes He Must Shed His Skin and Pass Through a Chrysalis Stage of Development. On the Left of the Picture Is a Distant Relative, the Painted Beauty Butterfly. She, Too, Was Once a Humble Crawling Caterpillar.

The Birds' Secret

BETTY was a bright little girl, but not always a happy one. She lived with her mother and daddy in a nice big white house, with apple trees at the side and front of it. The yard was big, with a play house, a swing and a sand box to keep Betty happy; and when she rode her bicycle, her dog would race with her, barking, as if to say, "Isn't this fun?"

Don't you think Betty should have been a happy little girl every day? But let me tell you what often happened. When Betty awoke, instead of saying a happy "Good morning!" to her mother and daddy, she would begin almost at once to find something to grumble about. In the crossest voice and with the crossest look on her face, she would say, "I'll not wear that dress today; I don't like it." And then she would begin to cry.

It took her so long to dress that Mother and Daddy had almost finished their breakfast when she came downstairs. And, in fact, they were glad they had finished, for it wouldn't have been pleasant for them to sit at the table with a little girl who was seldom happy and hear her say, "I'll not eat cereal," and wfth an ugly look, push her food aside.

Later, when she was dressing her doll, she was cross with her, just because she couldn't button her shoe, and she threw her across the floor so hard that the dolly cried. And she wouldn't share any of her toys, when Alice came to play with her. She took things away from her, saying, "That's mine." It wasn't any fun playing with her. So Alice went home, and Betty ran in crying.

Mother felt sorry for Betty. She loved her little girl very much, but not the naughty things she said and did. She remembered what a dear little baby she had been, with a sweet smiling face; and she knew, too, that her same little girl and smiling face were here now. They never had gone away, they were only being covered up with cross and unhappy thoughts that really were not a part of her.

* * *

One night, when Betty had been put to bed, she said sadly, "I haven't had a happy day today; no one wanted to play with me, or do anything for me."

Now Mother knew why Betty had been so unhappy all day. She was sorry for her and wanted to help her to be happy. So she said, "Betty, every morning when I wake up, I hear the birds singing the sweetest 'Good morning!' to me, to the flowers, and to the other birds. They sing because they are happy and they want to make everybody else happy, too. And when they finish their songs, they fly away, and all the rest of the day is a happy day for them, because they began it by singing and being happy instead of being cross and unkind. That's their secret for a happy day."

Betty listened very carefully. "Mother," she said, "I know now why I haven't been happy, and why Alice didn't stay and play with me. Do you think I could be like the birds tomorrow morning?"

Mother said she knew she could, if she tried. "I'll call you early if you'd like to hear the birds singing their cheery 'Good morning!'" she said. Betty was delighted and soon fell asleep.

Early the next morning, just as it was getting light, Mother woke Betty and together they listened for the birds. It was all so still, everything seemed to be asleep.

Suddenly the notes of a bird were heard. It sounded as if it were saying to the other birds, "Wake up, wake up!" In a moment, all the birds burst forth into the sweetest songs, each bird singing his happiest, cheeriest "Good morning!" Betty thought she had never heard a sweeter song. She was grateful that her mother had called her to share the joy these little birds sent out into the world—sweet music for all who would listen.

* * *

It didn't take Betty long to dress that morning, and when she came downstairs for breakfast she greeted Daddy with a smiling face. Daddy was both pleased and surprised, you may be sure. A little later, when he left for work, she smiled again, and do you know, Daddy remembered that happy smile all day and could work much better?

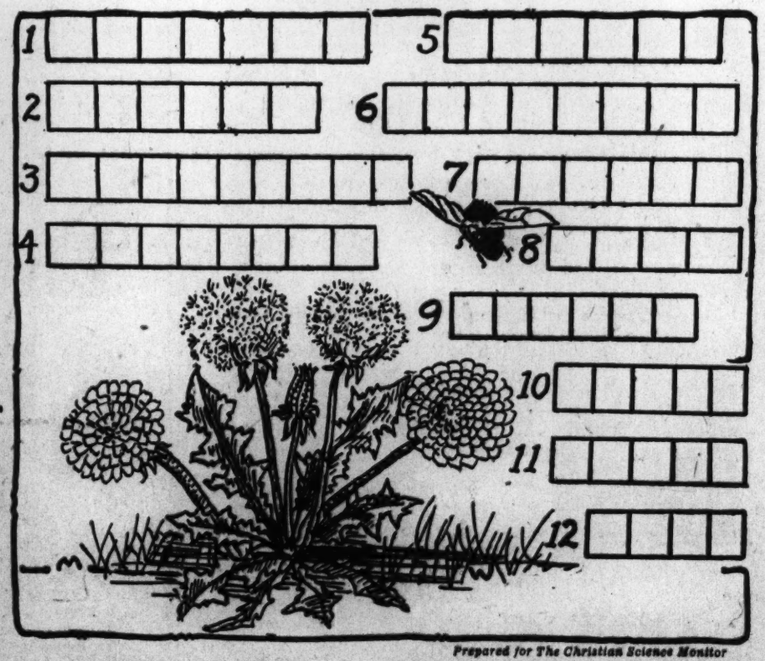
Alice came to play with Betty, and together they had such a good time, sweeping and dusting the play house, taking turns at swinging, and making pies and cakes in the sand box. Never once did they quarrel. When Mother called Betty, she came running to the house, where she found a lovely surprise awaiting her. Mother had a table set with good things, and Alice was invited to stay.

That night, when Betty went to bed, she said, "Mother dear, this has been just the happiest day for me, everyone has been so good to me! They must love me, and I surely love them.

"I know why I have been so happy," she went on. "It's because I've heard, all day, in my heart, the songs the birds sang, and I've tried to sing those same songs, by being kind and loving and making others happy. I'm always going to be your little bird and begin the day with smiling and singing songs of happiness and gratitude. Then the rest of the day will be a happy one. I'm glad I learned the birds' secret for happy days."

J. M. G.

Bee Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The spaces are to be filled with wo rds beginning with "Be." Here are the definitions:

1. To accept as true.
2. Kind.
3. Helps.
4. Amid.
5. An insect.
6. To make a bequest of.
7. To look upon.
8. A vegetable.
9. To act.
10. Underneath.
11. To commence.
12. A bird's bill.

Jolly Ching

The Coconut Bold said to Chickoree-Ching,
"My friend, I have learned the most wonderful thing:
With pure joy in your heart, you are bound to song-sing."

"That's so," said Chickoree-Ching-Chang-Ching
"That's so," said Chickoree-Ching.

So Co-Nit sounded a good bass note—
He'd a B-flat voice and an A-sharp throat
And the song he sang he had learned by rote.

"That's fine," said Chickoree-Ching-Chang-Ching.
"That's fine," said Chickoree-Ching.

The twigs joined in and the leaves sang out,
And the coconut grove joined in the rout,
And, sharing the joy, it was all about.

"Hurrah," said Chickoree-Ching-Chang-Ching
"Hurrah," said Chickoree-Ching.

G. H. COMMANDER

Mail Bag

Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

Today I shall tell you something about Switzerland. My country is in the center of Europe and is surrounded by Italy on the south, France on the southwest and west, Germany on the north and northeast and Austria on the east. The four most important rivers of Switzerland are: Rhein, Reuss, Rhone and Aare.

The Bodensee (Lake Constance) is the largest lake in Switzerland, but it belongs only halfway to my country. This lake lies on the northeast frontier, where Germany, Austria and Switzerland touch together. On the Swiss shore there are small towns and villages. On the German shore is Konstanz and Friedrichshafen, where the big "Zeppelins" are being made.

The next largest lake is Lake Geneva, in French called Lac Leman, lying on the frontier of the southwest. On one side, where the small village of Villeneuve lies, the Rhone brings its waters into Lac Leman and leaves the lake at the city of Geneva. Just now there are men from all nations of the whole world in Geneva, sitting together to discuss the disarmament of nations. (Did some of you notice the stamps on the cards I sent you?)

On the Swiss shore of Lake Geneva you find Vevey, where so much good Swiss chocolate is made. (Don't you think that Swiss chocolate is very good?) Then you find the well-known city of Lausanne, and Montreux, for holidays. I have visited Lausanne several times and have passed vacation time in the Canton de Vaud where I occasionally learned a little French.

Lake Zurich is long and narrow. This lake and its suburbs I know best because I live in Zurich and at school we learn a lot about it. White steamers pass every day on this lake as on nearly every Swiss lake, for passenger service.

The most remarkable lake of Switzerland in figure and surroundings is the lake of the four Waldstätte (Vierwaldstätter See), surrounded by the small states of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden and Luzern. The German writer Schiller wrote about this district in "Wilhelm Tell." Have you heard about his story at school? Do some of you remember the stamps of 20 cts. with Wilhelm Tell and those of 5 cts. with Tell's boy? On the lake of the four Waldstätte there is the rather small but lovely city of Lucerne, to which many foreigners come.

In Switzerland, people speak three languages: German in the east, French in the west and Italian in the southern part. The dialect of the German part of Switzerland cannot easily be written and read, therefore we learn to write and read good German at school. Switzerland is divided into high land with very high mountains, middle land which is less high, and the low land on the north. Switzerland has 22 states.

You can surely get Swiss geographic cards at the Swiss Railroad Office, No. 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, and with these you can follow my explanations.

LORLI D.

[Lorli's letter is in answer to all those of her correspondents who particularly wanted to hear about Switzerland. You will notice that the spelling of place names is, of course, the Swiss spelling, not the English. —Ed.]

New Malden, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and should like to receive letters from boys 8 to 12 years old in any part of the world. I have a brother and a sister both older than I. We have a collection of stamps. I also collect match-box-tops and have about 140 different kinds from 10 different countries. I should like to exchange both stamps and match-box-tops..

My sister, brother and I have a room at the top of our home where we often play with our toy trains. We made tunnels, signals, stations, and we made a viaduct for them.

We have a cat, called Tabby, and she is fond of playing now because she has no kittens to look after.

My brother and I go to Kingston Grammar School by bicycle. Kingston Grammar School is one of the oldest schools in England, having been founded before 1250.

Every Sunday I go by train to Seventh Church Sunday School, London.

Hoping to hear from many correspondents.

FRED H.

Waddles, Snubs, Sponge and Buzzy would like to thank the following animal friends for their letters:

Snubs D., Chico, Calif.
Buzzy G., Rockford, Ill.
Snubs H., Los Angeles, Calif.
Buzzy Wuzzy J., San Francisco, Calif.
Tag-along D., Tulsa, Okla.
Pal C., Hollywood, Calif.
Sponge E., Pendleton, Ore.
Cinders P., Beverly Hills, Calif.
Smiles G., Moosejaw, Sask., Canada.
Patsy S., Hollywood, Calif.
Bruno J., Sacramento, Calif.
Dicky B., Wakefield, Yorks, England.
"Cappy."

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THE HOME FORUM

Truth to Nature

JOHN RUSKIN has been somewhat out of fashion in recent years. The present generation of critics has little sympathy with his didactic handling of the problems of art. Impatience with some of the dogmas which he preached and dislike of his too oracular manner have led to neglect of much that is still worth studying in his writings, much that applies to questions of our time no less than to his. Is it a coincidence that, just at the time when certain aged men have been writing to the press to recall their youthful recollections of Ruskin's eloquent lectures at Oxford, two artists, Professor Tonks and Sir John Collier, should have been stating emphatic views about art and nature which seem closely similar to his?

As I write, there are four little reproductions of pencil sketches before me, made by Ruskin. They are sketches of a tower on the wall of a Swiss town, shown as it appears at different distances. In the first it is seen close at hand, within a few hundred yards, with all the details of windows, cornices and tiles, a flood of light on the one side, and deepening shadow on the other. The second is a copy of an actual drawing of this tower by the artist Turner, at a distance of about half a mile; Ruskin points out that, though the delineation is now far less detailed and intelligible, "intense care has still been given to get the pearly roundness of the side, and the exact relations of all the tones of shade."

In the third, Ruskin has taken the liberty of representing the tower as Turner would have shown it at a still greater distance. The windows and stones are disappearing, but the artist does not "quit his shadows and delicately centralized rays." "The tower is nearly gone, but the pearly roundness of it and principal lights of it are there still." In the fourth we see it as it might be supposed to appear in the extreme distance of a large oil picture. The essence of the thing has become "quite unintelligible; we cannot answer for its being a tower at all. But the gradations of light are still there." As it melts into the distance it will gradually lose "its intelligibility, its anatomy, its whole comprehensible being" till it becomes no more than a spot of light; but "one part of the spot will be seen to be brighter than another."

* * *

At this point, characteristically, Ruskin cannot resist the temptation to turn aside and descant on the attributes of light, thus for a moment diverting us from the issue. But that need not concern us. The point is that behind the obscurity, the unintelligibility, the sense of mystery in the picture—a picture which may perplex and trouble us, yet none the less, in some unaccountable way, satisfies—there is not mere nothingness, mere vague imagining, or just light and shade and suggestion of form thrown in arbitrarily to puzzle us; but behind the whole an actuality which, if we were able to explore it, would exactly account for everything that, unexplored, mystifies us.

Ruskin maintained that mysteriousness in art is only justified when the artist has won the right to it by arduous study. "Noble mystery differs from ignoble, in being a veil thrown between us and something definite, known, and substantial; but the ignoble mystery is a veil cast before chaos, the studious concealment of Nothing."

So Ruskin always takes us back to nature, not asking that painter or poet should copy it slavishly—he is as severe as anyone in condemning a "hard and vulgar" representation of the obvious—but demanding that he should study it, search into its nature, understand it before he presumes to improve on it. He will not be afraid of using his intuition to penetrate to "a more essential truth than is seen on the surface of things," but he will not arrive at such truths until he has studied the surface and acquired the knowledge to plumb the depths below.

* * *

Now this is not far removed from the view reasserted by Professor Tonks and Sir John Collier when they upheld "the old-fashioned doctrine that truth to nature is essential to good painting." Sir John Collier expostulates with those who "condemn the faithful representation of nature and extol the distortion of form and color which is the characteristic of most modern art." He rightly says that the aim of the Old Masters was "always in one way or another to express the visible world." He goes further, and makes an unqualified attack on those modern artists who refuse to follow the methods of the Old Masters. "Now came some one," he exclaims, "who questioned the importance to the artist of this visible world." "This," he adds, agreeing with Professor Tonks, "is a sign of decadence."

But who, exactly, when he uses these words, is he attacking? He speaks somewhat vaguely of the "crude imaginings of the subjective artist" and the "monotony" of a Cubist exhibition. But surely there are Cubists and Cubists. There are Impressionists, Post-Impressionists, Futurists and "Abstract" painters of many kinds. A Cubist who adopts the Cubist technique has not necessarily cut himself off from nature; he may claim that he has sought a device with the half of which he may show more clearly what he has discovered in the visible world. Many years ago there was a violent reaction against the formal "Truth and Nature" school of painting, because it lent itself so easily to the "pretty-pretty" and to the "hard and vulgar" which Ruskin himself denounced; it lent itself to constant repetition and insipidity; it provoked opposition.

* * *

And opposition was surely healthy enough so long as it was not purely willful; so long as new tricks in painting were not used to conceal incapacity to draw or to paint, or were not a cover for idleness in failing to study nature—that is, human life itself. The thing that really matters is to insist, not that the exernals of human life should be copied—artists will never consent to be bound in that way—but that human life itself, as the artist understands it, should always be the subject of art—whether it be painting, poetry, or fiction. The protest is right if it is directed against those who refuse, for example, to learn to draw, on the ground that such learning tends to plant other people's ideas in their minds, and destroy their originative impulses. (We have often heard that argument.) It is right when it is directed against those who shrink from contact with actuality, lest it should destroy their power of vision. But is not Sir John Collier weakening the legitimate attack on freak painting and perverse novelty when he so indiscriminately attacks all who do not approach visible nature in so literal a spirit of imitation as he does?

Ruskin, who, in some respects, was the most extreme and uncompromising critic that ever lived, was not so extreme on this point as Sir John Collier appears to be. He was content to demand that an artist should learn to walk before attempting to fly; that he should be at infinite pains to study nature and learn its most minute secrets before he attempted to go beyond it. But he did not circumscribe nature. He did not put limits to human life. He would have welcomed the efforts of any genius—if he were a genius, and if he had equipped himself by unstinted study—to tear out the secret that lies behind the surface of nature, and to render it as he saw it, communicating it to all spectators possessed of imagination enough to travel with him.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

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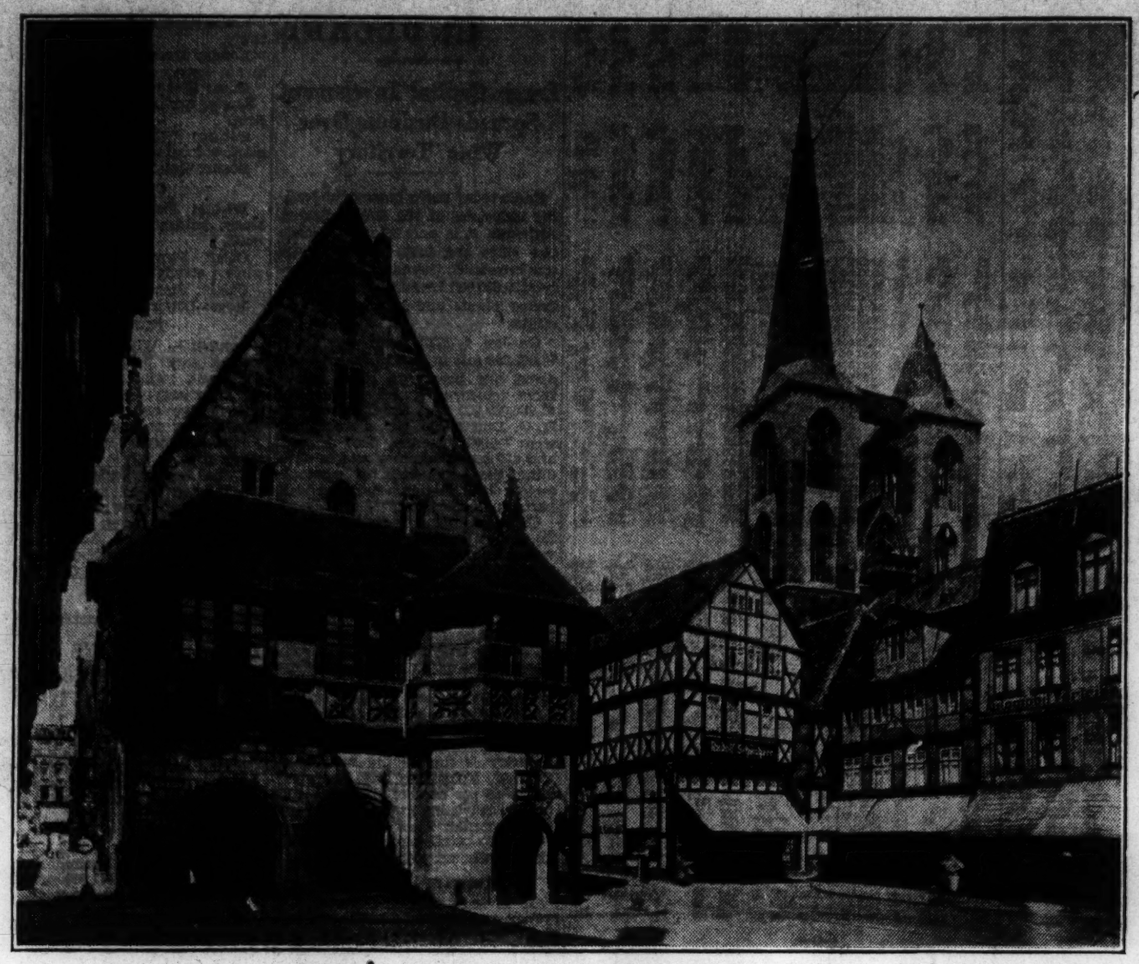

A View of Halberstadt, One of Germany's Oldest Cities

The Christian Science Monitor

HALBERSTADT is one of Germany's oldest cities. Its name recalls a tradition that the city grew from two original centers: the seat of the clergy and a settlement of common people. Around this nucleus there came to be established a strong citizenry—craftsmen, merchants, farmers, which in due time obtained from the reigning princes certain rights and privileges, such as the right to market, to legislate, and the right to mint. To hold a market four times a year in those times was considered a great privilege; for on those occasions the family's wardrobe and other necessities were bought for the entire year.

The city has two beautiful medieval churches, the "Liebfrauenkirche," and the "Dom," dating back to the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. The large open oval adjoining the "Dom" is surrounded by beautiful old mansions, the former homes of church deacons, bishops, senators, and council men. These fine old residences are now used as museums, court houses, and government offices. Gothic architecture is predominant also in the "Rathaus," the east side of which appears in the present picture. The lantern above the entrance to the Ratskeller," where notables gathered and sometimes lingered after dark, was used to show them to their homes. Streets were not lighted in those days; each citizen carried his own lantern if he ventured out after dark.

The Great Meadow

The Connecticut River is everywhere beautiful, from its source on the Canadian line, to its wide mouth by Saybrook on the Sound. Every sort of landscape, unless perhaps the mountainous, is to be seen along its course of three hundred and fifty miles, but none more beautiful and strange than the alluvial meadows that stretch their thousands of level acres from Middletown to Springfield. Here, since the great glacier retreated, the annual freshets have spread their silver above the green, preventing the encroachment of human habitations and making a rich domain for the meadowlark and the bobolink. No fences cross it, no roads run through, and there is only a rambling wagon-track for the few who wander there. Although the soil of the meadow is as productive as any in America east of the Mississippi Valley, the only important crop that has been taken from it for these hundred years is hay. Larger in extent than most English counties, it is as fertile as the grasslands of Holland and as beautiful as the plains of Provence. One might liken it to that narrow strip of tilth on either bank of the Nile which for thousands of years supported a high civilization; and yet, so much richer is America in natural resources than Egypt ever was, that it has been for a century ignored.

A good deal of American history is to be read, at least in broad outline, by a thoughtful walker in the Great Meadow, and especially if he is aware that the first of all our many western migrations was made, now almost exactly three hundred years ago, from the stony villages of Massachusetts Bay into these ample, treeless, and deep-soiled fields. The Indian natives first invited the men of Plymouth to come here, enticing them by pictures of a land where there were no trees to be felled and no stones to deflect the plough; but Plymouth, delighting in all hardness, would not leave its rock. Then the same invitation was sent out to Boston, Cambridge, Watertown, and in response to it there soon began those first faint westward movements which founded Windsor, Wethersfield, Hartford, and then spread up the Farmington River and on and on toward the setting sun.

It is easy enough to see what brought those first American pioneers into the Great Meadow from New England's rock-bound coast. Whatever else they may have sought, such as independence of the oligarchy of Massachusetts Bay, they were chiefly drawn by the promise of easily arable land, somewhat like that which they had known in the eastern counties of England, in the midst of a country which was still almost everywhere primeval forest. Very difficult it is for us to imagine the New England of those days, in which the towering pines stood everywhere shoulder to shoulder, allowing scarcely a fleck of sunshine to filter to the ground, except where the aborigines had deliberately burned an opening in the forest—and in all such places stood the white oak. Under these conditions, to a people obliged to depend upon the season's crops, the Great Meadow was vastly more alluring than rivers glinting with dust of gold. So they came, they founded their first three towns just where the meadow was widest, they parceled its acres by lot, reserving much of it to be held in common for pasturage. They built their cabins and meeting-houses near the center of their fields, arranging all things as nearly as possible in the way they had known in England—in the very ancient way, in fact, that the Saxons had brought from northern Europe and that European races had vaguely remembered from the time when they rambled up out of India.

Yes, the Great Meadow and its history may take one's thought a long way into the past, for the search of treeless and well-watered plains has always been going on, and the migration of a few families from the banks of the Charles to the fields beside the Connecticut was only one of the more recent of such movements out of thousands. It was by no means among the last of them. So far as America is concerned, it was only the first; but it was typical.

The Meadow reminds one also, by its very silence and desertion, of another characteristic of America's history down to the present day. In spite of the fact that it first drew us forth on that huge adventure of westward pioneering which has only recently ended, it looks today as though nothing of human importance had ever happened there. Almost utterly forgotten now, not one in a thousand of the people dwelling in the populous cities on its borders even knows of its existence. Less than fifty miles from the seaboard where our effort began, it is today a *terra incognita*, a thing to be discovered and explored. Thus it is that, in our haste for expansion, we have let slip much that our hands once firmly grasped. We are saying nowadays that there is no more frontier, that we have filled up the land at last, but in fact there are hundreds of nooks and crannies such as the Great Meadow that were once known and are now forgotten. For more than a hundred years, these acres have been lying as quiet as they did when the red man roamed them.

Nowhere in the world, certainly, does the American elm spread itself more gracefully than in the Great Meadow, "and such plenty and perfection, see, of grass never was!" On a morning of May, when the young blades are just tall enough to be silvered by the breeze that waves them, or in a twilight of daisied June when the odors of river-water are wafted across the miles and the heron is steering his powerful flight into the sunset, then one can be glad that the Meadow has been given this long repose between two eras of service. Already it has meant much to us, and doubtless it will again.

The Lane

There is a little lane that lies
Far from the haunts of men;
And O! the heart within me cries
To tread its ways again.

Low is its voice and very sweet;
—The young wind whispering,—
The lilt of song where waters meet,
The call of birds in Spring.

Soft are its hands and very kind
Outstretched to welcome me,—
Pale honeysuckle boughs entwined
With heart-leaved bryony.

Bright are its eyes and very clear;
Starred in the wayside grass,
The golden-hearted daisies peer,
All smiling as I pass.

Pure is its heart and very wise,
Far from the haunts of men;
And O! the heart within me cries
To hear it beat again.

—H. Ross, in *Poetry of Today* (London).

Star Wings

I thought I saw a star in glare of day,
And wonder swept along the cloudy way.
I caught a flash of silver gleaming high
Where one exultant pigeon sought the sky,
A little bird, and meek as any fawn,
But eyes and soul and consciousness were drawn
In love and awe to see it winging far,
And carry silver like an evening star.

—Anna Bahnsen Myers, in "Rain on the Roof."

די ענייות

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם "קריסטשען מיינעם מאניטאר")

HALBERSTADT איז איינער פון דייטשלאנדס עלטסטע שטעט. זיין נאמען דערציילט אז דער שטאט איז אנטשטאנען פון צוויי באזונדערע ישובים: דער ישוב פון דער גייסטלעכקייט און דער ישוב פון דער פראסטער בעפעלקערונג. אין דעם ערשטן ישוב זענען אנטשטאנען פאלקס-שולן, קלויזן, בתי-מדרשים, ספרים-הייזער, ביבליאטעקן, מוזיי'ס, אלטע קונסט-זאכן, אלטע מלבושים, אלטע מעבלירונג, אלטע כלי-בית, אלטע מנהגים, אלטע לעבנס-אופנים, אלטע ליטעראטור, אלטע שפראך, אלטע שרייבמאשינען, אלטע פאטאגראפיעס, אלטע פאטאגראפיע-אפאראטן, אלטע פאטאגראפיע-פלעטן, אלטע פאטאגראפיע-פילמס, אלטע פאטאגראפיע-פילם-אפאראטן, אלטע פאטאגראפיע-פילם-פראיעקטאר-אפאראטן, אלטע פאטאגראפיע-פילם-פראיעקטאר-אפאראטן מיט

FIRMER TONE DISPLAYED BY MOST STOCKS

Scattering Advances Appear in Market After Some Uncertainty

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The stock market perked up a little today, after quietly absorbing a further sprinkling of liquidation in the morning.

Trading still was in small volume, but the ability of the market to hold fairly stationary during the last three sessions, in the face of continued cropping out of isolated soft spots, was regarded as encouraging, and apparently prompted further retirement of short accounts. Another advance in wheat also was a favorable influence.

Trading dropped to the smallest volume in some time. Leaders closed with a steady tone, although final prices represented some recession from the highs attained on a slow upward movement during the early afternoon.

Fractional net gains prevailed in such issues as American Telephone, du Pont, American Can, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Loose Wiles and Industrial Rayon were weak. U. S. Steel about canceled an extreme rise of nearly a point. Transactions approximated only 500,000 shares.

Few New Developments

The start of the new week brought little in the way of new developments of a character to impel the market far in either direction. Slight gains in steel, and further urgings upon Congress to deal promptly with the Government's fiscal affairs, brought some favorable comment, but financial quarters recognized that final acceptance of taxation, government economy and relief measures was still some weeks in the future.

Quarters holding that the first signs of important improvement should appear in bonds were interested in gossip that the committee of 12 selected to work with the Federal Reserve Bank might consider action to support the investment market. Some bankers pointed out, however, that it would presumably be extremely difficult to enter upon any ambitious program in bonds until the governmental requirements may be gauged more accurately, or until Congress finally deals with its fiscal program.

The scattered selling that continues to flow into the market was still regarded in brokerage quarters as coming from individual accounts, which for one reason or another are being liquidated. It was pointed out that selling of Industrial Rayon, following recent liquidation of Loew's, seemed to bear out this theory.

Bond Market Steady

United States Government bonds continued their recovery today, but corporate loans displayed an irregular trend in a relatively dull market.

Principal activity in the federals was confined to the Treasurys, some of which added a point or more to their previous closing prices. At the same time the Libertys maintained a steady tone, with most of them recording fractional gains.

The banking and industrial committee, appointed last week to aid the Federal Reserve System in speeding up its credit expansion program, was expected to adopt a plan of procedure at a meeting to be held late in the afternoon. The improved sentiment for government obligations was seen as an indication that tangible results are looked for in the easy money campaign.

While rail liens were somewhat mixed, price changes were generally narrow, and there was little urgent selling apparent. Santa Fe general 4s, after a slow start, recorded moderate gains, as did Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Union Pacific 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, and Pennsylvania 4½s. Weakness was shown by New York Central 5s and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s.

The utilities and industrials moved indifferently. Most of the American Telephone bonds advanced mildly, and small gains were registered by Consolidated Gas 5½s, North American 5s and Texas Corporation 5s. Western Union 5s and Shell Union Oil 5s sagged.

British 5½s were again the strong feature of the foreign group. These bonds held around their year's top figure at 103⅜. The Argentines showed signs of activity, but both the German 5½s and 7s eased. French Government loans were steady and Kreuger & Toll 5s gained slightly.

ASK BONDHOLDERS TO AVERT RECEIVERSHIP

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Declaring that receivership for the St. Louis Southern Railway (Cotton Belt System) will follow a failure of the company's refunding plan, Daniel Upthegrove, president of the road, in a telegram to the holders of the consolidated 4 per cent bonds, who have not yet assented to the plan, urged them to deposit their bonds promptly to save the company's plan.

"Responsibility for failure of the refunding plan," which appears imminent," said Mr. Upthegrove in his telegram, "must be accepted by holders of St. Louis Southwestern consolidated bonds who refuse to deposit them. Unless you and they respond to this last warning and deposit bonds by May 25 the plan will fail and receivership follow."

ASSOCIATED GAS HAS NO CURRENT DEBTS

NEW YORK, May 23—All of the current indebtedness of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. has been paid and neither the company nor its direct subsidiary, the Associated Gas & Electric Corp., has any bank loans or similar indebtedness outstanding with the public, the company announced.

The first maturity of the two companies is in 1940 when the recent issue of so-called "baby" bonds floated by the company will mature. Approximately $7,000,000 of these have been marketed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	May 23	May 21
2	1	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	1¼	1	1¼	1
4¼	4	..	Abitibi pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
5¾	2	..	Adams Express	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
30⅝	16½	2	Adams Millis	100	18	18	18	..
13	10¼	1	Adressograph	100	10¼	10½	10¼	..
16½	8⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1300	9	8¾	8⅞	8½
62½	34¼	4½	Air Reduction	3100	39¾	38¾	39⅝	38
16⅝	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	10⅛	9⅝	10	9¾
3½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
7⅛	1½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
67½	40	.81	Allied Chem	6100	54⅞	53	53⅝	53½
13⅜	9⅜	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	6	6	6	6
16½	½	2	Amerada	400	16	15½	15½	15½
7½	4	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
15⅝	7	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	7	7	7	..
90	50	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	50	50	50	50
72⅞	35¾	..	Am Can	11700	39	37¾	37¾	37¾
8¾	4½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	4½	4½	4½	..
49⅞	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	100	20½	20	20	20
37⅝	25¼	..	Am Chicle	400	25½	25¼	25¼	..
8¼	2¼	..	Am & For Pow	1100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
23	7	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	7	7	7	..
77¼	4	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	4¼	4	4	..
6	3⅜	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4	4	4	..
21⅜	½	2	Am Ice	400	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅜
8½	3¾	..	Am International	1200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
⅞	⅛	..	Am La France	100	¼	¼	¼	..
9¼	5	..	Am Locomotive	100	5½	5¼	5½	..
44⅝	30½	7	Am Loco pf	400	35	34¼	35	32½
33	23	3	Am News	30	22	22	22	..
16⅜	6	1	Am Power & Lt	3100	6	5½	5½	5⅞
58	24¾	6	Am P&L 6% pf	600	24¾	24	24	..
49¾	21⅞	5	Am P&L pf A	400	22½	20	20	..
8½	4	..	Am Radiator	100	4½	4	4½	4½
13	4⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜
18⅝	7½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	8⅝	8½	8¼	8⅝
36¾	30½	2½†	Am Stores	1000	31	31	31	58
86⅛	58	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	58	58	58	58
137⅝	93	9	Am Tel & Tel	13100	97⅝	95½	96¼	96
34½	7	3	Am Wat W&E	200	15½	15	15	..
31	15	3	Am WW&E ct	100	15	15	15	..
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	23	22½	23	22½
3⅝	1½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
12⅜	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
17½	5½	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	8½	8¼	8½	..
44	24¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	26½	25¼	25¼	26¼
14¼	5½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
2⅝	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
34¼	28	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	28	28	28	..
94	27⅝	4	Atchison T&SF	3200	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛	29¼
86	46	5	Atchison pf	100	47	47	47	..
41½	10	..	Atl Coast Line	400	10½	10	10½	10½
12⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1300	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	4300	35	33⅜	33⅛	33¼
⅞	⅛	..	Auto Sales	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3½	2⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	10	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼

—B—

28¼	10½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	..
21⅞	5⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	1400	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
43½	7	4	Beatrice Cream	100	17⅞	17⅝	18	18
18¾	5⅝	.60	Bendix Aviation	1100	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
24⅜	7⅞	..	Best & Co	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
24⅜	12	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	13⅜	12⅝	13	13¼
74	32	7	Beth Steel pf	100	32	32	32	32¾
8⅜	4¼	.50	Blaw Knox	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
43⅝	26⅜	3†	Borden	2100	28¼	27½	27½	28
12⅝	4	1	Borg Warner	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
1⅛	⅛	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11⅞	4¼	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	4½	4½	4¼	4½
58	45¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	45¾	45	45	..
89½	65	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	67	67	67	..
50¼	35⅜	4	Brooklyn Man T	4300	34½	33⅛	33⅞	34⅜
78⅜	61	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	61	60	60	63
119½	110	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	110	110	110	..
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7½	7½	7½	7½
65	17	7	Bush Term deb	10	22	22	22	..
55	40	..	Byers	400	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	..

—C—

4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	100	7¼	7½	7½	7¼
20⅝	9⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1900	10	9⅞	10	10⅛
43⅜	17½	..	Case Threshg	10200	21¼	20¼	20⅝	20
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	33	32	33	35¼
15	5½	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
15	5½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1400	6¾	6¼	6¼	N
70⅝	6½	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8½
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1100	15	14⅝	14¾	14¾
4⅝	1¾	..	Chi & Gt West	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15½	5	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	5	5	5	..
3¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1	1	1	1
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
12⅜	2¾	..	Chi & N'western	100	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
3⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2¾	2	2	2½
15¾	6	1	Chrysler	3600	6¼	6	6	6¼
28½	15	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	2700	16	15	15	16
68	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	59½	59½	59½	59½
31½	13½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	14⅞	14¼	14½	14⅝
95	78	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	80⅛	80¼	80¼	..
12⅜	4¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
16⅛	6½	1a	Columbia Gas	12900	7¾	7⅝	7¾	8
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A N	100	54	54	54	..
41⅞	16	3	Columbian Carb	1100	19	18½	19	..
11	4⅜	1	Comm Credit	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
68⅛	47	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
77	58	..	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	62	62	62	..
10¼	5	.60	Comm Solvents	2700	5¼	5	5	5⅛
47	21⅛	.30	Comwlth & So	2800	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
68½	40	6	Comwlth & Sp†	300	41¾	40	40	..
5⅜	1⅛	..	Consol Film Ind	500	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1½
11⅜	3½	2	Consol Film I pf	2400	4⅜	3½	3¼	3½
68⅜	44½	4	Consol Gas	2100	46⅜	45½	45⅝	46½
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7½	4⅛	..	Consol Oil	3700	5¼	4⅞	5	5
⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
96	79	8	Consol Oil pf	1300	89	86½	89	83
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	800	½	½	½	..
47¾	28¼	8	Cont Baking pf	300	32	32	32	..
41	20½	2½	Cont Can	700	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	21⅞
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
25¼	8	2.40	Cont Insurance	500	8½	8	8	8½
1¾	⅞	..	Cont Motors	1400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	3900	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
47⅜	29⅛	3	Corn Products	4200	33½	33	33	33⅜
129½	104	7	Corn Prod pf	30	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
4¾	2	..	Coty	100	2	2	2	2
19½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	200	17	17	17	18¾
23¼	7	..	Crucible Steel	700	7¾	7	7	..
49⅞	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	110	18	18	18	18
1¾	½	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	½	½	½	½
86	55	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	56¾	55	56¾	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1	1	1	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
90	68	7	Cushman 7%	30	70½	68½	68½	..
10	4½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	4½	4½	4½	5

—D—

89½	47¾	9	Del & Hudson	300	48½	48½	48½	..
28¾	10½	..	Del Lacfi & W	500	10½	10½	10½	..
122	79	8	Detroit Edison	100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	100	12⅝	12¾	12¾	13⅜
21½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	300	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
54¾	25½	3	Du Pont de New	12200	30½	29½	29⅞	29¾
105	89	6	Du Pont deb	200	91	90¾	90¾	..
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	92	92	92	..

—E—

87⅞	38¾	5	Eastman Kodak	2300	44¼	42⅞	43	42⅝
6	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
32⅜	10¼	4	Elec Auto-Lite	300	11¼	10¾	11¼	11
2½	1	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	..
4	1¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
15⅜	4⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	900	5½	4¼	4¼	5
64	18	7	Elec Pow & L pf	500	20¾	18	18	21
55½	16	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	16½	16	16	16
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	..
57	30	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	30	30	30	..
19	14¾	1½	Equitable Off Big	400	15	15	15	..
10	2½	..	Erie RR	100	2½	2½	2½	..

—F—

7⅞	2½	..	Fashion Park pf	40	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27¾	8¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	500	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
15⅜	11⅜	1	Firestone T & R	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
59½	47⅝	6	Firestone T&R pf	500	48½	48½	48½	48½
53	38	2½	First Nat Stores	500	42	41	41⅞	40⅝
12	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	4½	4¼	4½	4½
21½	14	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	15	14⅝	15	14½
5⅜	1½	..	Fox Film A	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½

—G—

19½	13¼	2	Freeport Texas	900	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜
35⅝	12	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1100	13	12	13	13
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	400	12	11¾	12	..
26½	12¾	1	Gen Electric	3900	13⅞	13⅜	13½	13½
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3100	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	26⅝	3	Gen Foods	400	27½	26⅝	26⅝	27
24¾	6	6	Gen G & E ev pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
30	7	7	Gen Gas & 7 7% pf	30	12	10½	10½	..
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	400	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	..
24⅝	9⅞	1	Gen Motors	15800	10¼	10	10	10¼
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	68	68	68	..
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
28⅝	11	3	Gen Ry Signal	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10¾
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	70	9	9	9	..
1½	⅛	..	Gen Thea Equip	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4400	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	300	52	50½	50½	50½
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1100	3¼	3	3	3
19⅜	11⅛	1.60	Gold Dust	800	12	11¼	11¾	11¼
5⅜	2⅞	..	Goodrich	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	7⅜	..	Goodyear	500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
61	25	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	27	26	26½	..
14½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
4⅜	1½	..	Graham-Paige	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7½	3⅜	..	Granby	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3½	1¼	6½	Grand S Stor pf	10	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅜	3¾	..	Grand Union	700	4¼	4¼	4½	..
36¼	17½	1	Grant (WT)	500	17¾	17½	17½	17¼
25	7⅜	2	Great Nor pf	500	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1100	¾	¾	¾	¾

—H—

2¼	⅞	7	Hahn Dept Sto	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
95	71	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	71	71	71	71
83	51	6	Hershey Choc	200	53½	53½	53½	..
83	61	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	61	61	61	..
10⅜	4	..	Hollander	100	4	4	4	..
4	1⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	300	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
24⅜	9¾	..	Houston Oil	900	13	12¼	13	..
5½	2⅜	..	Houston Oil new	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
11⅝	3⅜	..	Hudson Motor	200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
6⅜	1¾	..	Hupp2Motors	300	2	2	2	..

—I—

18¼	6⅜	..	Ill Central	500	7¼	7	7	7
36	20½	4	Ill Central LL	50	22	21½	22	21½
1⅜	¼	..	Indian Refining	300	1	1	1	..
38⅜	14½	4	Indus Rayon	6300	16½	14½	15	15
39½	14⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	17	17	17	17
4¼	1⅜	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8	4½	.50†	Insuranshare Del	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
37⅜	2¼	.30	Insuranshare Md	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
14⅝	5¼	..	Interboro Rap T	300	6½	6⅜	6½	..
117	72½	6†	Int Business M	800	76	75	75¼	74⅜
18⅜	7½	2	Int Cement	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
1⅜	⅛	..	Int Combustion	600	⅝	½	½	⅝
29¾	15⅝	1.80	Int Harvester	3100	18½	17⅞	18	17⅛
11⅜	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	500	6	6	6	6
9¼	4¾	..	Int Nickel	5600	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10½	3½	..	Int Paper 7%	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
11	3½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	500	3¾	3⅜	3¾	..
40	24¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	35	35	35	..
44¾	35	3	Int Shoe	800	35¾	35¼	35⅝	..
24½	12	..	Int Silver	500	13½	13	13½	..
13¼	3½	..	Int Tel & Tel	4600	4	3½	3⅝	4
11	2	..	Interstate Dept S	900	2½	2	2	..
2⅜	1	..	Investors Equity	300	1¼	1	1	..
18	10¼	3	Island Crk Coal	100	10½	10½	10½	..

—J—

25½	10¼	..	Johns Manville	1200	12⅝	11⅝	12	11⅝

—K—

9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	500	3⅞	3½	3¼	3¼
2⅞	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1	1	1	1

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	May 23	May 21
2	1	6%	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	1⅛	1	1	..
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	1½	1½	1½	..
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	1600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	3½
13	5½	..	Kennecott Cop	4200	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
18	8¾	1.60	Kresge	300	10	10	10	10
8	⅞	..	Kresge Dept S	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
8⅛	8	..	Kreuger & Toll	3900	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	11⅜	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	12⅝	12½	12½	13½

—L—

2⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
75	49	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	80	49	49	49	49
46⅝	31⅝	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	35¼	34⅝	35¼	35¼
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	400	13⅛	12¾	13¼	..
34	17⅜	..	Loew's Inc	6600	19¼	18	18½	18⅜
4⅜	2½	..	Loft Inc	900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36⅜	16½	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	4800	19¾	16½	16½	20
1⅝	¾	..	Louisiana Oil R	300	1	1	1	..
5	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	500	3	3	3	..

—M—

21	12	2	McCall Corp	1800	12	12	12	12
16	11½	..	McCrory Stores	100	11½	11½	11½	..
62	40	6	McCrory pf	90	25	24	25	24½
16½	13½	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼
4	1¼	..	McLellan Stores	100	1⅜	1⅜	1	..
18½	12¼	1	Mack Trucks	300	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13
60½	33¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	900	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	25¾
8¾	2¼	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20⅜	7	..	Man Elv mg	500	8¼	7¾	8	7½
12¼	7½	.80	Marine Mid	3100	8	7½	7½	8
9	4	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	4	4	4	4
20	11½	1.80	May Dept Stores	300	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
60	33⅛	3.40	Miami Cop	100	2	2	2	..
6½	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1200	5¼	4⅞	5	5
2⅝	1	..	Min Moline	200	1	1	1	..
14	7	4	Min SP&SSM ll	40	8½	8½	8½	..
7¾	2	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	2	2	2	..
26	3¼	..	Mo Pacific pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
30¾	19½	1½	Monsanto Chem	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
11¼	5½	..	Montgom Ward	3100	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜
6½	3	..	Motor Wheel	100	3	3	3	3
27	13½	..	Mullins pf	10	13½	13½	13½	13½
15	10	1	Munsingwear	100	10	10	10	..
9⅞	3¼	..	Murray Body	300	3½	3¼	3¼	..

—N—

INCREASE IN STEEL MILL OPERATIONS

Higher Rate Due to Better Orders From the Motor Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—The operating pace of the steel industry has been improving somewhat, which is contrary to the usual trend for this time of year.

The average gait is now 25½ per cent of capacity, compared with 24 per cent a week ago, the increased rate having been due to better orders from the automobile industry, which has not yet reached its peak production for the year.

However, the operating rates among districts are very uneven, in fact, probably never more irregular in history. The eastern Pennsylvania district is working at 15 per cent of capacity, compared with more than 80 per cent in the Detroit area, which is catering to the automobile makers. The Birmingham district is turning out ingots at the rate of 45 per cent of capacity, but may drop to about 30 per cent, unless more orders come in shortly.

At the semiannual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Thursday the various company presidents spoke generally of a rather uniform operating rate for the big companies of 20 to 25 per cent of capacity. The steel leaders made no predictions about the future. Though they did not give any markedly optimistic opinions, at the same time they did not appear depressed. It seemed agreed that the steel makers must hold firm to prices and not allow any influence to depress them. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the institute, appeared mildly optimistic regarding the future.

Structural Steel Improves

Structural steel prospects now are some 75,000 tons for four or five governmental buildings at Washington, some of the bids for which are already in and some of which will be turned in this month. Structural steel prospects in the middle West are also shaping up better.

Orders for concrete reinforcing bars last week were 2000 tons, and new inquiry accounts for 3500 tons, both of which sets of figures are below normal. There are two bar inquiries of 100 tons each, one for a building for the Los Angeles Times and the other for highway work in Indiana.

The steel price situation is of unusual interest as observers are trying to determine whether the latest wage cut will tear down prices. Steel makers are making obvious attempts to combat this influence. For one thing they have advanced semifinished steel $2 a ton for third-quarter shipment, and there is talk of marking up the principal forms of finished steel at least $1 a ton.

Raw materials are decidedly weak. Iron and steel scrap prices have fallen to new all-time lows, while pig iron prices are 50c a ton lower in some districts, particularly the Pittsburgh and Valley areas.

More and more complaints are being heard about imported steel and its depressing effect upon the domestic market.

Those protesting the imports at low prices admit that the tonnage is small by comparison with total steel production in the United States, but claim that the low prices have a decided influence on domestic prices.

Demand for Steel Bars

One of the constructive developments in the steel trade has been the better demand for steel bars, a barometric item of the steel trade since bars are so common to many forms of manufacture where steel is the raw material. Another favorable factor is the steadier volume of steel sales out of warehouses.

The volume is still at a low level, but demand is less spotty and is more regular from day to day causing the jobbers to believe that the bottom point in demand has been reached.

Pig iron sales in the East are extremely small. Sales at New York are averaging 1500 tons weekly compared with 2000 tons a week about two months ago. Inquiries range in size from 100 to 400 tons for the more sizeable projects. Carlot inquiries are less frequent. Sales made by Boston agents during a recent week were only 200 tons.

Barge builders at Pittsburgh have received a contract for building 12 river boats, which will require up to 2500 tons of steel plates, the largest order of its kind for a long while. Only a few orders have been placed for plates for oil storage tanks within recent months. Track accessory orders in the Chicago district are averaging 3000 tons weekly.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals have been swinging downward for the most part. Copper sold at a new all-time low of 5¼c in the domestic market and at 5½c for export. Zinc sold at a new bottom of 2.30c a pound, East St. Louis, then rose to 2.35c for prompt and 2.40c for futures by the end of the week. Antimony sold at the all-time low of 5½c a pound, duty paid.

Silver was strong last Monday, rising to 28¾c an ounce on the strength of the report of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and measures favoring the calling of an international conference. However, it was declining constantly on subsequent days of the week, reaching 27¾c. Tin was fluctuating aimlessly without any apparent trend.

Lead has continued the steadiest and most consistently active of the metals.

TREND OF GROSS MARGINS

The report on departmental merchandising and operating figures of department stores for 1931 to be issued soon by the controllers' congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association will stress the trend of gross margin figures, according to an official of the congress. Gross margin or gross profit is defined as the resultant of initial mark-up after mark-downs, stock shortages and workroom losses have been deducted and cash discounts added.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

BALTIMORE, May 23 — Commercial Credit Company announces conclusion by Continental Guaranty Corporation of Canada, Ltd. its Canadian subsidiary, of contract with Ford Motor Company of Canada for exclusive financing of Ford cars throughout Canada. Arrangement is expected to produce a sizable increase in Canadian business, which has for many years been satisfactory and profitable.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '53	13½	13
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9	8½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8	8
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	42	42
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	25	25
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	86½	86½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	67	67
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	44	44
Amer Smelting 5s '47	78	78½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	102
Amer T&S 4s '36	99½	99¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100¼	100
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97½	97¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	97½	97½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¼	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97½	97¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	97½	97½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¼	101¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	77	76
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	14½	14
Armour & Co 4½s '39	63⅜	63⅜
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	54	53¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91½	90¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	34½	34½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94	93½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	96½	96½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	61½	61¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	40	39½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	19¾	19½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35	35
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	66	66
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	35	33
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	38	38
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102¾	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	80	80
Bklyn City 1st	56½	56½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅜	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	83	81½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	68½	68½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97½	97
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	58	58
Calif Nat Ry 4½s '56	77	77
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	77	77
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	76¼	76¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	83	83
Can North deb 6½s '46	96½	96½
Can North deb 7s '40	95¼	94¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	55	54½
Can Pacific 5s '54	68½	68½
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100	100
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	61½	61½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	61½	61
Cen Steel Co 7s '41	71	71
Ches Corp 5s '47	41	40½
Ches & O gen 5s '39	98¾	98¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	83½	83½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	81	81
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86	85½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	8½	8
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102	101
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	30¼	30¼
Chicago Mil & StP 4½s rcts E '89	60½	60½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3⅜	3¼
Chicago Mt StP&Pac 5s '75	18	17¾
Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49	11	10½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	42	42
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	59¼	59¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	26½	25⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	20½	20¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11¾	11½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	92	92
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100¼	100
Chile Copper 5s '47	30	30
Cin Un Terminal 5s	97¾	97¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	91½	91½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	20	20
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	65	65
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	65	65
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	86¾	86¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	88¾	88½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83⅜	83⅜
Con Coal (md) rfg 5s '50	15	15
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	97¼	97¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¼	90¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Cumberland ⅛T&T 5s '37	102¾	102½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	72¾	72½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	38	38
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	10¾	10¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	10¾	10¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	78¾	78¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70	70
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	97⅞
Ed Elec NY 5s	107	107
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	65½	65¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	18½	18
Erie RR gen lien	37	37
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99½	99½
Gannett 6s '43	74	74
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¾	100½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	40	40
Goodrich 6s '45	40	40
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	77	76
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	65	64
Gotham S Hos '36	78	78
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92¼	91½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95¼	95¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	62	61
Houston Oil 5½s '40	50¼	50¼
Hudson 5s '57	28	28
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99¼	99¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	36½	36
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	72½	72
Humble Oil 5s '37	98½	98½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	101¾
Ill Central 4s '53	36¾	36¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	26	25¼
Ill Central CSL&NO 5s A '63	30	30
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	61½	61½
Interlake Iron Corp 6s	35	34½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	30	29
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1	¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	2¾	2½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	40	39½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	40	39¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	22½	22
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58	57
Int Ag col 6s sta '32	45	45
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	44	44
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	20	20
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22½	22½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	33½	33½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	41¼	41¼
Int Paper 6s '55	17¾	17¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18	18
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	21¼	21¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	21½	20⅝
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	40	40
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94	94
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	52¾	51
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81½	80¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	39	39
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	66½	66½
Kings Co El 4s '49	67	67
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	79	78½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	52½	52½
L'Autaro 6s '54	1¾	1¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	85	85
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	48	48
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70	70
Long Island NS 5s '32	100½	100½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	23	22
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98½	98½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	56	56
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	30
Meade 6s '45 ww	37	36
Metro Edison 4½s '68	73	72½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	87	87
Metro Water 5½s '50	46½	44¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77¾	77
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	42	42
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	48	48
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	58¼	58
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	37	37
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11	11
Mo Pacific 5s '65	26¼	26
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26½	26½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	25½	25½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9	8¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76½	76½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	42½	42
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	58	56½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79½	79
Nat Steel 5s	60¾	60¾
Newberry 5½s	66	65
New Eng T & T 4½s B '61	98¼	98¼
New Eng T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	81½	81½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	19	19
N O T & M 5s "C"	20½	20
N O T & M 5s B '54	21	21
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72½	72½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	59¼	59
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	60	60
NYC&HR 4½s N	35	35
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	35¼	35
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	40	39¼
NYCHR cv 6s '35	49¾	49¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '78	14¾	14¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17½	17½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	107⅞	107⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	47¾	47¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	58	57
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	36	36
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	48½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101½	101½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	100¼
Norf Southern rfg A '61	7	7
Norf & W con 4s '96	87½	87¼
North Am Co 5s '61	71½	71
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96¼	96¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	53½	53¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	56⅛	55¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	94
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	77	77
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	69	69
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	14⅞	14½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	16¼	16
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82	81¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	85¼	85
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	88	88
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	44	43¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	63¼	63¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	70	70
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	83	82⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54½	54
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89½	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	98¼	98¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	57	57
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	34	34
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	96	96
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	49¼	48½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	17	17
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89½	89
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97	97
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74	74
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	35½	35½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	51	50
Rochester Gas 4½s	92	92
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	94	94
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	45	45
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11¼	11
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	39¼	39¼
St Louis SW con 4s '89	62	61¾
StP M&N con 6s '33	94½	94½
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	80	80
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64½	64½
Shell Union 5s '47	61¾	61⅝
Shell Union 3s ct ww '49	62	61¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86¾	86¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90¾	90¾
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	95¾	95⅝
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	87⅜	87⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	97	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	65	63¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '53	37	37
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	37¼	37⅛
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	33	32½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	24	23
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	86¾	86⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	60	60
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	83¾	83¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	32½	32½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25¾	25¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90½	90
Union Pacific 4s '68	80¼	80¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	75⅛	75
Un Rubber Co 5s '47	34½	34½
Util Uow & Lt 5s '50 ww	18½	18
Util Uow & Lt 5½s '47	18	18
Va El & Pow 5½s	95¼	95
Virginia Ry 5s '62	75	75
Walworth 6s '45	13½	13½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
West Pa Pow 5s O '56	100¾	100¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	39	39
Western Union 6½s '36	62½	62⅛
Western Union 5s '60	44½	43
Westchester Ltg 5s	103¼	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	48¼	48⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	May23	May21
3½s '47	100.12	100.9	100.11	100.11	100.12
1st 4¼s '47	101.16	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.8
4th 4¼s '38	102.4	102.2	102.3	102.1	102
4th 4¼s reg	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	101.31
US 3s '55	90.29	90.2	90.16	90	
US 3½s '49	92.24	91	91.12	90.28	
US 3½s '43 Mar	96.16	96.16	96.16	96	
US 3½s '43 June	97	96.16	96.16	96.3	
US 3¾s '47	96.8	96.6	96.8	96	
US 3¾s '56	98.6	98.4	98.4	97.20	
US 4s '54	100.26	100	100.6	100	
US 4¼s '52	103.12	103	103	102.28	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19	18½		
Akershus 5s '63	57	56¾		
Antwerp 5s '58	68¾	68¼		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	37¾	37¼		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44¾	44		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	44	44		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43⅞	43⅞		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44	44		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44½	44½		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	44½	44¼		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44	44		
Australia 4½s '56	56½	56¼		
Australia 5s '55	62¼	62		
Australia 5s '57	62¼	62¼		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	27	26		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	82	82		
Austria Hydro 6½s	20	20		
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	37	37		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	73	72		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	84½		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91¼	91¼		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95¾	95⅜		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95½	95⅛		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	25½	25½		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	2½	2½		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3	3		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¾	104		
Brail 6½s '26-'57	16¾	16¾		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½		
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	36½	36½		
Bremen 5s '50	50	50		
Brisbane 5s '58	43¾	43¾		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16¾	16¾		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	25¾		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	40⅞	40⅞		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	10	10		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	75¼	75¼		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93	93		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	22¾	22¾		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6¾	6¾		
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7¼	7¼		
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	26¼	26¼		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	22½	22½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26	26		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26	25⅝		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	60¼	60		
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	60	60		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	31½	31¼		
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	68⅝	68⅝		
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	88	88		
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	86½	86½		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75½	75⅛		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	35⅜	35⅜		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	8⅜	8⅜		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	76	76		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	56½	56½		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69½	69½		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	71⅞	71		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	63	63		
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	41	41		
Dutch El sf 6s '62	81¾	81¼		
Estonia Bank 7s '67	37½	37½		
Flumiah A 6½s '54	8	8		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	84¼	84		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	12½	12½		
German 7s '49	45¾	44½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	24½	23½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	22½	22		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	23	22¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	26½	26½		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	15¾	15¾		
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	33½	33½		
Greek 6s '68	13½	12½		
Gerln Gov Int 5½s '65	30¼	29⅝		
Hamburg 6s '46	21¾	21¾		
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	19½	18⅞		
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13	13		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	65¼	65¼		
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	46	45⅝		
Italy (King) 7s '51	87½	87		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	67	66¾		
Karstadt 6s '43	¼	¼		
Kreuger &Toll 5s '59	6¾	6¾		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104		
Mex 5s '45 Large A	2½	1¾		
Mex 6s A	2½	2		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64¼	64¼		
New South Wales 5s '57	57½	57½		
New South Wales 5s '58	56½	56½		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¾	104¾		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	73½	73½		
Norway (King) 6s '52	76½	76½		
Norwegian El 6½s '57	53½	53½		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	48½	48½		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	51	51		
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅞	103⅞		
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104	104		
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¼	102		
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	4⅞	4⅞		
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4	4		
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	51	51		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	43⅜	43¼		
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	47⅝	47		
Prague (City) 7½s '52	75	75		
Queensland (State) 7s '41	18	18		
Queensland (State) 7s '41	77½	77½		
Rhine Main 7s '50	28½	28½		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	22	21½		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	64¾	64¾		
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69¼	69		
Roumania 7s '59	30	30		
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60½	60		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	17¼	17¼		
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	32¾	32¾		
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	34	34		
Siemens 6½s '51	28	27½		
Siemens 7s '35	45¼	45⅛		
Silesia Bk 6s '47	16	16		
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	17	15½		
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	32⅝	32½		
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104½	104⅜		
Sydney 5½s '55	45¼	45		
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	79	79		
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104¼		
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99	99		
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	46½	45¾		
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	50⅝	50⅜		
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36¾	36¼		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅜	103¼		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	12	12		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27	27		
Vienna 6s '52	40½	40⅛		
Warsaw 7s '58	30½	27		
Westphalia El 6s '53	15¼	15¼		
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	51½	51¼		

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.58⅜	.60⅝	.58⅜	.60	+1⅝
July	.59⅝	.61⅛	.59⅜	.61⅛	+1½
September	.61¾	.63⅝	.61¾	.63	+1⅜
December	.64⅝	.66⅛	.64⅝	.65⅝	+1¼

Corn

May	.31	.32	.31	.31½	+ ⅛
July	.33⅛	.33⅞	.33⅛	.33¾	+ ⅛
September	.35⅝	.36¼	.35⅝	.36	+ ⅛
December	.35½	.36½	.35½	.36¼	+ ⅜

Oats

May	.23¾	.23½	.23¾	b.23½	+ ⅛
July	.23¾	.23⅝	.23⅝	.23½	+ ⅛
September	.23¾	.23⅝	.23¾	.23⅜	+ ⅛
December	.24⅜	.25¼	.24¾	b.25¼	+ ⅛

Lard

May	3.90b	...	...	3.95b	+.05
July	4.10a	4.12	4.07	4.12	+.02
September	4.30a	4.35	4.30	4.35a	+.05

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.64⅛	.63½	.64⅛	+ ¾
July	.65⅛	.63½	.65	+ ⅝
October	.67¼	.66⅛	.67¼	+ ¾

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.55½	.55¼	.55¼	+⅛
July	.57	.55	.56¼	+1⅛
September	.58	.56	.57⅛	+1⅛
December	.60½	.58⅛	.59¾	+1⅝

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC

Nevada-California Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended April 30, 1932, net income of $741,717 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $781,022 in the like period last year.

Rising Activity In Building Projects

BUILDING and other construction projects are beginning to show some encouraging gains. In the first half of April the daily average of such activity totaled $5,256,000, which, while far below the average for the full month of April, 1931, nevertheless revealed a substantial gain over the figures for last March, which averaged $4,680,000 daily.

New construction contracts signed during the first two weeks of May in the 37 eastern states totaled $63,079,100, compared with $58,169,600 for the first half of April.

In the field of retail trade a more cheerful note is being sounded. Dun's Review says that in spite of many irregularities, an upward trend is becoming apparent in widely diversified lines. This in part is due to warmer weather, which has given vitality not only to seasonal lines but has increased interest in staple items.

Business Still Appears To Be Marking Time

In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company of New York comments as follows:

"All business indicators point to no more than a continuation of the current lethargic movement of trade and industry during early future weeks. Actual production of goods (with the exception of those concerns benefiting from a further increase in Ford activity) remains around the absolute bottom levels of recent weeks, and provides no indication of meeting more than absolutely necessary replacement demand.

"The more conciliatory attitude of Congress, while still apparent, has thus far made itself felt more by a lack of further radical proposals than through any greater speed in the enactment of necessary constructive legislation. While it is probable that a tax measure of reasonable constructive import

MANY RECORDS IN BIG TEN MEET

Favorable Wind Against Acceptance—Michigan Wins Title

"BIG TEN" TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

College	Points
Michigan	50½
Ohio State	46½
Indiana	43½
Illinois	31½
Minnesota	18½
Iowa	17½
Wisconsin	17
Purdue	9
Chicago	6
Northwestern	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 23—For the twelfth time in 32 years, University of Michigan displays the outdoor track and field championship trophy of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. The Big Ten meet was decided in the final event, the running high jump, when two Ohio State University entries failed to come up to expectations. The point score was Michigan 50½, Ohio State 46½ and Indiana University 43½ for the leaders. Four world records were equaled or bettered and one conference mark was broken.

The first world record to be touched, with a favoring wind, was 9.5s. for the 100-yard dash. D. J. Bennett '34 of Ohio State, who was content with a second place to qualify in the preliminaries, equaled the mark which is officially credited to T. E. Tolan '31, former Michigan athlete. Bennett defeated H. A. Hellmich '34 of Illinois, the fastest man in the trials, by inches.

Closely pressed by two rivals, Bennett bettered another world's record with 20.5s for the 220-yard dash. The accepted mark is a tenth of a second slower, set by R. A. Locke, former Nebraska speeder, in 1926. The race was a duplication of the century dash, the place winners being the same in each instance.

Spectacularly fast time, with the wind's aid, was made in the 120-yard high hurdles when J. A. C. Keller '33 of Ohio State surprised the field by defeating G. J. Saling '32 of Iowa, a record breaker who was expected to win. Keller's time, which probably will not be approved, was 14s., four-tenths of a second better than the mark first made by E. J. Thompson, Canadian, in 1920. The Buckeye got away to a fast start, and was leading by two yards half way in the race. Saling closed up the gap, all but a foot, and Keller lunged to the tape to win.

Saling came into his share of the honors in the 220-yard low hurdles, in which he equaled the world record of 23s set by C. R. Brookins, another Iowan, in 1924. Like the other marks, this one is likely to go unapproved because of the wind.

The "Big Ten" mark of 22.8s., made by R. C. Rockaway '30 of Ohio State in 1929, has never been recognized internationally because made with starting blocks.

A second double winner was H. A. Brocksmith '32 of Indiana, a conference record breaker in the mile and two-mile runs indoors. He won these events outdoors at Dyche Stadium Saturday, but failed to come near the standards. His time in the mile was 4m 21.1s and in the two mile, 9m 37.9s, and he finished way out in front in both events.

C. L. Munn '32 of Minnesota, the title defender in the 16-pound shotput, improved the conference record with a toss of 49ft. 5½in. The former mark was four inches shorter, made by Samuel Behr '31 of Wisconsin.

100-Yard Dash—Won by D. J. Bennett '34, Ohio State; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, second; J. J. Fazekas '32, Ohio State, third; D. J. Renwick '32, Michigan, fourth; H. P. Thompton '34, Minnesota, fifth. Time—9.5s. (Equals world record.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by D. J. Bennett '34, Ohio State; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, second; J. J. Fazekas '32, Ohio State, third; D. J. Renwick '32, Michigan, fourth; H. P. Thompton '34, Minnesota, fifth. Time—20.5s. (Betters world record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by E. F. Russell '32, Michigan; I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana, second; H. T. Ellerby Jr. '34, Michigan, third; C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan, fourth; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State, fifth. Time—49.4s.

880-Yard Run—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; H. H. Smith '34, Illinois, third; L. A. Kenney '34, Purdue, fourth; W. E. Lemen '34, Michigan, fifth. Time—1m. 56.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana; H. A. Wolfe '32, Michigan, second; H. E. Sears '33, Purdue, third; D. E. Neese '33, Indiana, fourth; E. G. Trott '32, Iowa, fifth. Time—4m. 21.1s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. A. Brocksmith '32, Indiana; W. S. Hill '33, Michigan, second; J. C. Watson '33, Indiana, third; J. L. Currell '33, Minnesota, fourth; H. M. Courtwright '32, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—9m. 37.9s.

One Mile Relay—Won by Michigan (H. T. Ellerby Jr. '34, Benjamin Glading '32, C. E. DeBaker '33 and E. F. Russell '33); Indiana, second; Iowa, third; Illinois, fourth; Ohio State, fifth. Time—3m. 22.1s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; G. J. Saling '32, Iowa, second; J. D. Black '32, Ohio State, third; Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan, fourth; E. W. Roden '34, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—14s. (Breaks world record.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by G. J. Saling '32, Iowa; C. H. Scheidler '34, Minnesota, second; Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan, third; C. C. Crouch Jr. 33, Indiana, fourth; J. D. Black '32, Ohio State, fifth. Time—23s. (Equals world record.)

Running High Jump—Won by T. W. Shaw '32, Wisconsin, 6ft. 3in.; Mortimer Hochman '32, Ohio State, and Conrad Moisio '34, Michigan, tied for second and third, 6ft. 2in.; John Roberts '34, Chicago, R. T. Murphy '32, Wisconsin, and Ralston Russell Jr. '32, Ohio State, tied for fourth and fifth, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by J. W. Brooks '34, Chicago, 25ft.; R. W. Gohl '32, Purdue, second, .3ft. 8½in.; C. C. Crouch Jr. '33, Indiana, third, 23ft. 2½in.; L. S. Wise '32, Ohio State, fourth, 22ft. 9in.; R. S. Nelle '34, Illinois, fifth, 22ft. 5¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by J. W. Wonsowitz '34, Ohio State, 13ft. 3in.; E. E. Lennington '34, Illinois; J. R. Okerlin '34, Iowa; E. F. Hess '32, Minnesota, and W. B. Beecher '33, Indiana, tied for second, third, fourth and fifth, 13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by C. L. Munn '32, Minnesota, 49ft. 5¼in. (new "Big Ten" record); F. L. Purma '33, Illinois, second, 46ft. 10in.; G. S. Kabat '33, Wisconsin, third, 46ft. 6½in.; D. F. Cook '34, Illinois, fourth; 46ft. 3¼in.; Booker Brooks '32, Michigan, fifth, 44ft. 2½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by N. L. Biddinger '33, Indiana, 157ft. 10¼in.; R. H. Cox '33, Michigan, second, 145ft. 10in.; E. E. Johnson '34, Ohio State, third, 145ft. 6¼in.; W. J. Youngerman '33, Iowa, fourth, 140ft. 8½in.; S. C. Holle '32, Minnesota, fifth.

Discus Throw—Won by Booker Brooks '32, Michigan, 148ft. 1¼in.; F. L. Purma '33, Illinois, second, 145ft. 9in.; G. S. Kabat '33, Wisconsin, third, 143ft. 11¾in.; H. D. Simmons '32, Wisconsin, fourth, 141ft. 2in.; Wilfrid Thies '34, Ohio State, fifth, 139ft. 3½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by H. E. Robinson '33, Illinois, 190ft. 3½in.; H. C. Smith '32, Ohio State, second, 183ft. ¼in.; F. G. Kruchten '34, Indiana, third, 178ft. ½in.; D. A. Constans '32, Minnesota, fourth, 178ft. 7¼in.; G. J. Novotny '32, Wisconsin, fifth, 175ft. 2in.

LIQUOR AND SPEEDING CAUSE OF FATALITIES

Indulgence in liquor and speeding were assigned today by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, as the main causes of 11 fatalities on the State's highways last week. The total is below the weekly average of 15 for last year.

Mr. Ryan issued a word of caution to novices learning to drive, pedestrians who step out from behind parked cars and to truck drivers in backing up their vehicles. There were 100 persons convicted last week of driving after drinking. Of the 1569 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended during the week, 251 were for failing to have cars inspected before May 1.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Claire Johnston, soprano.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 "The Songsters," male octet.
6:00 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:15 RKO, "Yesterday and Today."
6:29 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 Dunlop Quarter Hour; popular.
7:00 "Notes of a Musical Traveler."
7:30 Organ and soloist
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Socony land Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett; Harvey S. Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, "Parade of the States": Southernaires; "Colorado."
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16-12:15 NBC, Dance Music.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, "The Royal Vagabonds."
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, "Stebbins Boys."
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings"; orchestra.
8:15 Ginger Boys; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry program: George Olsen's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Fifth Division (A. E. F.) Roundup.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes."
10:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Earl Hines's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; popular.
5:30 "Shepard Mirror of Fashion."
5:45 "Salute to WNBH."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Maxwell House Orchestra; Lanny Ross, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Bath Club Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berrycrafters; concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, International Revue; soloist; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "The Street Singer."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 Dance Orchestras.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-2:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, dance orchestras.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 Baseball scores.
6:35 CBS, Halls Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Piano Moods"; Leo Litwin, pianist.
7:30 Big Brother presents Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Concert ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Muscanto String Trio.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 The Melody Maids.
9:00 "Petite Symphonie."
9:15 Dramatization.
9:45 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Jay Popsy and his orchestra.
5:30 Vaneva Milne, soprano.
5:45 Betty Brook, "blues" singer.
6:00 "Garden of Song," with Evelyn Ford.
6:15 Ray Adams, "One Man Band."
6:30 David Zangwill, baritone.
7:00 Bergeron duo; instrumental.
7:15 Baseball scores; studio program.
7:45 "Song pictures"; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Helen Otis, "Musical Maid."
8:15 Frank Decker; songs.
8:45 Popular vocal program.
9:00 Herb Jenkins and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a.m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stock markets.
12:05 p. m.—"Flying Fingers."
12:20 p. m.—"Business Outlook."
12:45 p. m.—Soloist; Question Box.
2:05 p. m.—Musical programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Your Favorite Poems."
3:20 p. m.—Closing stock quotations.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; musical selections; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—WBSO Male Quartet.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Fireside Poetry Club.
4:30 p. m.—Corea's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, the U. S. Navy Band.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Boston Petite Symphony.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
4:45 p. m.—Boston school committee talk.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:15 Baseball game from Braves Field; Braves vs. Brooklyn.

TEXTILE MICROSCOPY COURSE ANNOUNCED

Special courses in textile microscopy and technical analysis will be offered in the textile laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology this summer, from July 27 to Sept. 7, it is announced by Prof. E. R. Schwarz, in charge of the work.

The courses have been arranged to meet the requirements of advanced students, textile executives and research directors. Provisions also have been made for experimental research in the composition and properties of textiles. The optical equipment of the laboratory, said to be the finest available, will be used in the course in textile microscopy. Apparatus and methods for the physical testing of textiles will be studied in the course on textile technical analysis.

MICHIGAN MAN WINS AT GOLF

Takes 'Big Ten' Conference Title While His Team Also Wins

"BIG TEN" GOLF TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

College	Strokes
Michigan	1248
Minnesota	1272
Northwestern	1294
Illinois	1298
Ohio State	1305
Chicago	1333
Wisconsin	1349

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23—By a margin of five strokes over his closest rival, John N. Fischer '34, University of Michigan, captured the individual title in the annual "Big Ten" golf championship tournament. He compiled a 72-hole total of 303, coming from behind to defeat Earl R. Larson '33, University of Minnesota, who finished with 308.

Michigan also earned the team title with a total of 1248, Minnesota again being second with 1272. The Wolverine total, in addition to Fischer's low score, was made up of 312 by J. R. Lenfesty '32, 315 by Edwin C. Dayton '34, and 318 by A. H. Jolly '33.

The slender Cincinnati youth, J. N. Fischer, in his first season as a Wolverine, led the race in the first 18 holes Friday, but was forced to take second by one stroke, 36 holes, when Larson finished the day with 151. On Saturday Fischer rallied to cut six strokes under the Gopher with a score of 151. This score for the final day's play was equaled by F. G. Damaske '32 of Northwestern. Damaske was eight strokes over that on the first day, however, and placed fourth with 310.

J. B. Reston Jr. '33, University of Illinois, made a steady finish to score 155-154—309, for third place. Edgar Bolstad '34 of Minnesota, one of the first day's leaders, faded away to 169 in the final, and showed an aggregate of 320 for eleventh place. The summary:

Player, Class, College	Days—First	Second	T
John N. Fischer '34, Michigan.	152	151	303
Earl R. Larson '33, Minnesota	151	157	308
J. B. Reston Jr. '33, Illinois	155	154	309
F. G. Damaske '32, N'western	159	151	310
J. R. Lenfesty '32, Michigan	157	155	312
C. R. Bloom '33, Minnesota	159	156	315
Robert H. Kepler '32, Ohio S.	157	158	315
Edwin C. Dayton '34, Mich.	156	159	315
J. F. Whitaker '32, N. western.	160	157	317
A. H. Jolly '33, Michigan	159	159	318
Edgar Bolstad '34, Minnesota	151	169	320
R. G. Bohnen '32, Chicago	165	157	322
O. C. Casper '32, N'western	161	163	324
John G. Fiorio '33, Ohio S.	158	166	324
Robert H. Crowe '32, Illinois	155	166	325
E. H. Mauermann '34, Chi.	160	164	329
John E. Mazon '34, Minnesota	164	164	329
F. W. Renwick Jr. '34, Illinois	169	161	330
Maynard Reierson '32 Wis.	168	162	330
P. T. Garver '34, Ohio State	169	162	331
G. A. Berry '33, Ohio State.	170	165	335
S. G. Alpert '32, Illinois	167	168	335
W. E. Lustig '32, Wisconsin	168	169	337
R. C. Loufek '33, Iowa	171	168	339
H. E. Baker '34, Chicago	170	170	340
Sam Ruskin '34, Wisconsin	172	168	340
J. P. Ottesen '32, Iowa	165	175	340
H. C. Hurtt '34, Wisconsin	168	174	342
P. C. Smith '33, Chicago	169	173	342
P. MacDonald '32, N'western.	164	179	343

C. R. Beck '32 and J. T. Schlanger '33 of Iowa withdrew.

Bookbinding For 4000 Years Pictured at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23—Four thousand years of bookbinding are illustrated in an exhibition in Yale University Library. The material for the exhibition was collected from rare books in the library and supplemented by loans from friends.

Interpreting "binding" in its largest sense as a protection for written records, the exhibition contains items showing the origin of bookbinding. Examples of ancient clay tablets covered with envelopes of clay, belonging to the period of about 2000 B. C., are included in this section.

The oldest actual bookbinding exhibited consists of a covering of rough pigskin on wooden boards. The sixteenth century period of French binding is well represented. There is a volume bound for Jean Grolier, the most famous of all book collectors, and three volumes with the arms of De Thou, the most famous of the book collectors following Grolier.

English royal bindings also are well represented by a series beginning with two volumes stamped with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. Several typical bindings by Samuel Mearne, the greatest of the seventeenth century English binders, are shown. In the nineteenth century section, a summary attempt is made to trace the development of trade bindings. Selected examples from the best modern binders also are shown. The practical side of the technique of bookbinding is emphasized, and at the end of the exhibition there is shown a book in six stages of the process of binding.

New Allied Youth Group to Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 23—Tentative steps toward forming an Allied Youth organization in this city will be taken at the convention of the Hampshire County Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Edwards Congregational Church, June 1. A delegation of 20 of the Allied Youth of Springfield will conduct the evening session.

In addition to the play entitled "Paying the Fiddler," which has been produced in Springfield, several from this group will present a skit called "Allied Youth in Action," depicting some of the amusing features of their canvass of a residence district of Springfield. Speeches will be made by Mr. Arundel Rawstron, president of the Springfield organization, and one or two other members of its speakers' bureau.

Mrs. Edwin B. Lord, president of the Hampshire County W. C. T. U. has the coöperation of Mrs. Harry Gay and Mrs. J. C. Parsons of the Allied Forces for Prohibition in Springfield in bringing the Allied Youth movement to Northampton.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, May 23—Operations of steel mills in this district this week will be at 26 per cent of capacity, a fractional improvement over last week.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

FINE old painting of George Washington by T. Sulley, size over all 28x36, old gilt frame, splendid condition; appraised over $1000; will sell for $300. MR. C. B. HITCHCOCK, 201 Dewitt Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

TO sell guaranteed high grade hosiery less than store prices; you buy wholesale. Call or write LENOX HOSIERY COMPANY, 388 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

STORES TO LET

SHOP, COTUIT, MASS.—Detached building; fine location; electricity, running water, fixtures; newly painted outside; completely redecorated within; opportunity for gift shop, beauty parlor, photographer; no competition these lines. P. O. Box 553, Cotuit, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

COTUIT, MASS.—For rent, 8-room cottage, bath, modern conveniences, garage; 3 minutes to private bathhouse on fine bathing beach; boating, fishing. P. O. Box 553, Cotuit, Mass.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

DUPLEX apartment; studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; cross-ventilation, attractively furnished; summer only, $100 a month; references. 151 East 37th St., N. Y.C. GREEN or MURRELL.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet furnished, June 1st-Oct. 1st, overlooking East River and Carl Schurz Park, 84th St. and East End Ave.; duplex 6 rooms, 3 bath apartment; very cool; delightful outlook; $300 monthly. Phone or write H. R. AMOTT, 565 Fifth Ave. (N. Y. C.). Plaza 3-4200.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112th, Apt. 3E—Furnished elevator apartment, 4 large light rooms, Frigidaire; near church, parks, subway, bus. June-September; $75 month. Ca. 8-7649.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bed-living room, dressing room, kitchen, dinette, refrigeration, front, 5 windows; $50 month until September. MISS S. J. RATCLIFFE, Apt. 202, 3701 13th St. N. W. Col. 0256.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., Beacon Hill—Inexpensive summer sublet, attractive duplex apartment on cool Primus Avenue, 1 minute walk from Charles subway; completely furnished living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath, radio, refrigerator and janitor service. Tel. Cap. 4829 early evenings.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—4 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8725.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Modern apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, stall showers, tile kitchen and bath, refrigeration; reasonable rentals. Apply 46 Longwood Ave. Tel. Asp. 2804.

NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS.—4 or 5-room heated apartment, sunshine, handy and quiet location. 61 Vane St. Granite 3390.

ORANGE, N. J.—Three rooms and kitchenette, Kelvinator, heat, light and gas; must be seen to be appreciated; $35. Or. 3-8664.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Lady desires small, quiet, airy kitchenette apartment. Box S-100, Suite 1804, 270 Madison Avenue.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN for hire by day, hour or trip; reasonable rates. FRED W. D. MOULTON, Telephone Milton (Mass.) 7405.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME for rest, 12 miles from Boston; beautiful estate. MRS. E. J. MARIA, 699 Boston Post Road, Weston, Mass. Waltham 0094.

WE wish to be remembered to all our past guests and hope to have many new Monitor readers this season; open May 25th; accommodates 35; modern rooms, home cooking, bathing, boating, riding or plenty of quiet; rates $20 per week, double. Phone or address THE GARDEN, Lake Oscawana, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WEST ORANGE N. J.—English stucco, eight rooms, three baths, two-car garage; beautiful location; reasonable. 272 Northfield Road. Or. 4-8251-W.

HOUSES TO LET

COTTAGE—Beach privileges; 6 rooms, bath, electricity, $50 monthly furnished; $30 yearly lease. Address TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

SUMMER rental in suburb of Boston, 8 rooms, sun porch, garden; very cool location; $300 a month; June 30th to Sept. 1st. C-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

NEW YORK CITY—Expert work, very low prices; drapes, spreads, powder tables, slip covers, upholstery, etc.; we use your material and your ideas. HANSI SMITH, 130 East 61st St. Phone Regent 4-7702.

MISCELLANEOUS

OAK FLOORS MODERNIZE YOUR HOME. NEW FLOORS INSTALLED OVER YOUR OLD FLOORS. MARDI FLOORING COMPANY, 5 Union Sq., Somerville, Mass. Som. 6244; Eves., Som. 7063-W.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, quiet home, residential section; all rooms ocean view; fireplaces. 7015 Atlantic Ave. Tel. 2-1800.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Lee Villa; central; a step to the beach; European plan; special spring rates. 170 Pennsylvania Ave.

OWNER of beautiful home in Berkshires will take limited number of paying guests; magnificent site; boating and golf nearby. Write Box 31, Salisbury, Connecticut.

"THE STAFFORD"—Large, attractive home for tourists or permanent guests; State Highway 60. 2808 Rivermont Ave., Lynchburg, Va.

REAL ESTATE

$1800 Pembroke, Mass.

FOR SALE, next the beautiful old Little estate, a fine frame house, to congenial people; garage, henhouse, wood shed, good garden land, fruit trees; wonderful view, and all-year-round place. See F. WESTON SNOW, Bryantville, Mass. Phone 15.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ORANGE, N. J.—Roomers and boarders wanted; home comforts; very reasonable; convenient to all transportation. Or. 4-5093-W. 141 Essex Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

ASBURY PARK, N. J., 1110 Emory Street—Large, comfortable room in private home.

BOSTON—346 Commonwealth Avenue, near Mass. Avenue; pleasant living-bedroom; also other rooms. Miss E. Haug, Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Good rooms, 2nd door from church park; Christian Scientists preferred. 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1. B. M. GODOY.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room, kitchenette now available; also small room, kitchen privileges; reasonable; beautiful surroundings. Regent 1332.

DO YOU WANT light, quiet home in the center of city? (Apartment 2 E) 144 East 40th, New York City. (FRANCE.)

FOR rent for summer or shorter period, large, well furnished room with bath, one or two persons, moderate rental. 200 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 8504.

GREENWICH, CONN.—Attractively furnished room, private lavatory; garage; 1 or 2 people. Phone Greenwich 3185.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 W. 101—Attractive room, kitchenette, running water; high-class house, reasonable rental. ELLIS, Academy 2912.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2009 Kalorama Rd.—Light, cool rooms; nice location; near church; very reasonable; tourists or permanent.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; vacuum cleaners; used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6827.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

THIRD-CLASS engineer, refrigeration, electricity, elevators, coal or oil, good mechanic. Box C-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Phone Jam. 2421-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, experienced, for one needing care; assist with housework. MISS GERDA HALLQUIST, 351 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, experienced colored woman; plain cooking, conscientious worker; city, country; references. Edgecombe 4-1625, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion, capable of taking entire charge, desires position; Christian Science home preferred. Phone Beacon 5038 (Brookline, Mass.).

SUMMER HOMES

SEASHORE COTTAGE ON CLIFF

Superb sea view and country club; bathing at hand; newly remodeled; exceptionally artistic; modern conveniences; reception and living rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, large piazza, garage, large bedroom above, shower and dressing room; attractive grounds. RIVERMOOR, 3rd cliff, Scituate. References required. A-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for sometime. HARRIET S. HAGEN has answered them by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Miss Hagen is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 3-2446.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.

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732 SEVENTEENTH ST. N. W.
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5010 CONN. AVE. Phone Cleve. 0535
Chevy Chase, D. C.

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Cleaners and Dyers
PROMPT SERVICE
Service to Your Home.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK

1406 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1830 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.
Dinner Sundays 12:30 to 8
Week days 4:30 to 8

Regular Full Course DINNER 50c

Same price Sundays as week days.

GOWNS

Lovely Gowns From $11 Up

HENDERSON

206 THE LA SALLE
Conn. Ave. at L St. Phone Met. 4045

The CHUMMERY

1759 Columbia Road N. W.

Sunday Dinner 12 to 7:30

Week Days 5 to 7:30

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ADAMS 3216

RELIABLE RADIO COMPANY

2465 18th Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ADAMS 3216 Open Evenings

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Haberdashers and Shirtmakers Since 1862
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Tuesday Special—Shampoo, Water Wave and Manicure, $1.00

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Try Our Finished Family Service

Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful

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BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
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PORTLAND, OREGON
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(Continued)

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The Best Place to Shop After All

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Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.

Doyle---*Florists*

"Flowers according to Doyle"

708 MAIN STREET LYNCHBURG, VA.
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NACHMAN'S

THE SHOPPING CENTER

Store Your Furs With Us

They will be placed in cold storage and guaranteed against loss by fire, theft, or moth at a moderate charge on your own valuation.

NOW

GRADUATION—is the time to buy a Hamilton! See our assortment.

BARCLAY & SONS

JEWELERS

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

POST WANTED
(Continued)

YOUNG lady, thoroughly domesticated, good plain cook, reader, letter writer; experienced with and lover of children; able run small home; seeks post where loving service needed; anywhere; excellent references. Box M-5, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG man, 22, former public school, 8 years farming Kenya, coffee, maize, cattle, pigs, wishes similar occupation or any business appointment; good knowledge machinery. J. BARBOUR, 3 The Cedars, Sunderland.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

WAITE & COOK, 170 Strand, London (Opposite Bush House) Tel. Temple Bar 8638. DUPLICATING, SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING. PRIVATE DICTATION ROOM.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Two rooms and private garage; [illegible] to give comfort and convenience; electric kettle, fire, twin beds (first floor, overlooking garden), large front dining (ground floor), fitted electric cooker, fire, running water; morning maid for cleaning; 2½ guineas; 20 minutes Whitehall. "R," 40 Doneraile St., S. W. 6.

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Comfortable divan sitting rooms from 13/6d.; gas fires with rings; partial board if desired; foreigners welcomed; English lessons given. Park 9233. MISSES EVANS AND LIVESAY, 34 Orsville Ter., W. 11.

LONDON—In lady's home, comfortable bedsitting room, with kitchenette, electric light, gas, use of bath; 35/- per week. 156 Castlenau, S. W. 13. Riverside 5813.

LONDON, Kensington, 28 Holland Park—Large, well-furnished rooms with full or partial board; also unfurnished; excellent references.

LONDON—Large residential studio (music or painting) to let furnished for summer. 44a Loudoun Road, N. W. 8.

ONE THOUSAND ROOMS

Let us help you to choose either FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without food, in London and throughout the Country. LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD., 49 Beauchamp Pl., London, S. W. 3 (nr. Harrods)

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2.

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW

We build you a hand-made suit for 8 GNS. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.

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Regent 2467

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LILIAN M. A. JAMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Member Royal Society of Teachers—Pianoforte lessons at Steinway & Co.'s Conduit Street, and at Plas Gwyn, Preston Road, near Harrow. Accompanist and Coach.

MRS. BARTHOLOMEW gives individual training in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and assists pupils to find positions. 113a Westbourne Grove, London, W. 2.

TEA ROOMS

ORANGE TEA ROOMS
95 Edgware Road, London, W. 1.
for real Home Cooked
LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS

TENNIS LESSONS

IRENE BUTTERWORTH—Experienced coach gives lessons on hard courts in London and district. 42 Stratford Road, London, W. 8. Western 4157.

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DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing

A TROLLEY FERRY
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A new experiment in marine transportation—a ferryboat that runs on trolley wire—has been put into practical use across the Sacramento River near San Francisco. The cost of operation is one-half that incurred with the old gasoline engine powered craft.

In Lighter Vein

Professional Interest

William J. Bryan said that upon one occasion, when he was making a very important speech, he was greatly impressed by the attention of a man in the audience. The man sat a few rows from the front, and, as the speech went on, seemed to grow more and more absorbed. Mr. Bryan said that he felt so flattered that he found himself watching his admirer more and more closely, until finally he was conscious that he was addressing himself to that one man, oblivious of the rest of the audience. Later in the evening the man came upon the platform, watched his chance, and seized upon the hand of the speaker.

"I've watched you every minute," he said, breathlessly. "I've never taken my eyes off your face." He was so eager, so impassioned, that Mr. Bryan felt a thrill go through him; here was something worth while, and the man went on: "I'm a dentist, and I've never before, in my whole professional life, seen a speaker who, when he laughed, showed both rows of teeth all the way round."—*Daniel Chester French, "Memories of a Sculptor's Wife."*

Plea for Famous Playground

Oh, do not move the Stock Exchange away,
Where little lambs have often loved to play,
For when the wool has once again appeared,
Where would they go to have it neatly sheared?
—*Washington Star.*

Saved the Day

The quitting whistle had blown when Murphy shouted, "Has anyone seen me vest?"

"Sure, Murphy," said Pat, "and ye've got it on!"

"Right and I have," replied Murphy, gazing solemnly at his bosom, "and it's a good thing ye seen it, or I'd have gone home without it."—*Capper's Farmer.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Shiloh ("A Reader," who inquires the pronunciation of this and the following names of current interest) —*Shi'-lo* (i as in ice, o as in old).

Leshem—*Le'-shem* (first e as in key, second as in get).

Hachaliah—*Hak-a-li'-a* (first a as in hat, second and third as in sofa, i as in ice; secondary stress on first syllable).

Chisleu—*Kis'-lu* (i as in hit, u as in use). Not *Chiz'-loo.*

Shushan—*Shoo'-shan* (oo as in food, a as in hat).

Hanani—*Ha-nay'-ni* (first a as in sofa, second as in ace, i as in ice). Not *Han'-an-i.*

Sanballat—*San-bal'-at* (first and second a's as in hat, third as in account). Keep emphasis off the first syllable.

Horonite—Preferably *Hahr'-o-nite* (the *ah* approximating the required short o as in hot, o as in obey, i as in ice).

Tobiah—*To-bi'-a* (o as in obey, i as in ice, a as in sofa).

Ammonites—*Am'-on-ites* (a as in hat, o clipped as in connect, i as in ice). Not *Am'-mo-nites.*

Geshem—*Ge'-shem* (first e as in key, second as in get). Not *Gesh'-um.*

Ashdodites—*Ash'-dod-ites* (a as in hat, o as in odd, i as in ice).

Ono—*O'-no* (each o as in old).

Gashmu—*Gash'-mu* (a as in hat, u as in use).

Shemaiah—Preferably *She-may'-ya* (e as in descend, first a as in ace, second as in sofa). Similar to "Isaiah."

Delaiah—Preferably *De-lay'-ya* (e as in descend, first a as in ace, second as in sofa).

Mehetabeel—Preferably *Me-het'-a-beel* (first e as in descend, second as in get, a as in sofa, ee as in feet).

Elul—*Eh-lool'* (e as in get, oo as in food). Not *E'-lool.*

Michael—As a Biblical name this is preferably sounded with three syllables, *Mi'-kay-el* (i as in ice, a as in mandate, e as in get).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Congregationalist: "Teach a boy to blow a saxophone and he won't blow a safe," says the president of a music teachers' association. Possibly he won't, but will he pile sandbags round the saxophone to deaden the sound?

Humorist: We read of an Englishman in Central Africa who trekked 70 miles over streams and swamps to chat to some English neighbors. And even then, we understand, they wouldn't lend him the lawnmower.

Ohio State Journal: Hope springs eternal, which explains why a man goes through the pockets of all his old clothes every now and then to see if he has overlooked a quarter which has slipped down inside the lining.

Detroit News: A teakettle inspired Watt's steam engine. No knows but what a little thing like coasting through a revolving door on someone else's push was the origin of free wheeling?

Boston Herald: Now that those boys over on the other side have split the atom, do you suppose I could get 'em to work on my assets so that my creditors could each get something?

Bridge Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Kansas City, Mo.

MEMBERS of the Hillcrest Country Club are due for some extra steps and climbing during the next few weeks, all because of "birdies," not the one-under-par kind, but the kind that build nests and choose a narrow bridge across the ravine on one of the fairways on the golf course.

Last year a family of robins elected to build a nest in one of the posts on the bridge, and, as a result, players were barred from the bridge until the small birds were large enough to fly.

A few days ago again the nest was seen to contain eggs. George Clark, golf professional, called George W. Hoyland, president of the club, and told him of his discovery.

"Fine," Mr. Howland replied, "the same order as last year must go into effect immediately. No one must be permitted to cross the bridge."

And when Mr. Clark went back to post the sign, imagine his surprise when instead of seing Mr. and Mrs. Robin near their home, a new family had moved in, two bluebirds.

The order remained unchanged, Mr. Hoyland explaining that bluebirds were just as welcome as robins, and the nest would be guarded.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

In a survey of illiteracy in cities of 100,000 population or more, it was revealed that Long Beach, Calif., and Peoria, Ill., tied for first place with the lowest percentage, while Fall River, Mass., had the highest?

A Brockton, Mass., shoe company has provided all its operatives with small garden plots, and the plowing, seed, and fertilizer are free?

Theodore Roosevelt was an outstanding champion of forestry and conservation?

Professionalism will bar America's leading swimmer, Johnny Weissmuller, from participating in the coming Olympic Games?

Women purchase about 65 per cent of men's hosiery in the United States and 62 per cent of the neckwear?

Andrew Carnegie endowed 2811 libraries?

Although the New York Police Bureau has 1,300,000 fingerprint records, an expert filing system makes it possible to identify a set of prints in five or six minutes?

Pear trees planted by Louis XIV 250 years ago were recently in full bloom in Versailles, France?

What They Say

Veterans' Relief

"The present cost of veterans' relief is $1,121,000,000 annually!"—*Congressman Douglas (D.), Arizona.*

Our Beliefs

"We ought to have the courage to go out into the world and live according to our beliefs."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Golf-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
No. 46
(Published May 9, 1933)

Winners:
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Mrs. W. F. du Monlin, Bridgeport, Conn.
John S. Rockwood, Portland, Ore.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	DPOESTANWT	2	Stop Wanted Post Wanted Depots Want	3
2.	NNNLOYOEKID	3	Looked Ninny	2
3.	IIASBTTYYL	3	Stability	1
4.	GNLIIYATUBER	3	Geniality Rub Retail Buying	3
5.	SSSEEUVIRD	2	Divers Uses Uses Drives Drives Sues	3
6.	OMINOCACEL	3	Economical	1
7.	MRTQHHEUTYI	2	Quiet Rhythm	3
8.	TTRYIONW	3	To Wintry Twin Tory Witty Nor	3
9.	AAEIORNGV	2	Over Again	3
		23		16

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I played ball with the Boss and his friends today—
And oh, Boy! it was great fun when some one would knock a home run and we'd go racing around the diamond together—
But most of the time the batter would hit the ball and run to first or second base and stop—
And after prancing around a while he'd set out for another base but usually just as we were getting nicely started he'd stop and turn around and run back to the other base—
Of course it may be good baseball but it certainly "played hob" with a lot of good races!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

GOLF-O-GRAMS

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)
1	NOXESIAPN	3	
2	TTRHUBCISA	2	
3	UUTTRQIEE	2	
4	MAEXELRPOF	3	
5	LLROYBUSE	3	
6	YUEAMBDE	3	
7	EEIIALGTMT	3	
8	LLLSECOOP	2	
9	GMANIRTKE	3	

No. 48 24 Score ___

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Oath of Allegiance

ONLY by a scant margin did Mr. Eamon de Valera in the Dail Eireann clear the first set of the hurdles that confront him before he can realize his ambition of removing the oath of allegiance to King George from the Free State Constitution. Now the bill has gone to the Senate, where a majority of the membership is vigorously opposed to it.

Seldom in history can there have been a discussion so beclouded with irrelevancies and contradictions. Mr. de Valera was accused of having dictated the oath he now is trying to get rid of. This he denied flatly—then added he did not know that what he said was being taken down! He went on to declare that the agreement he contemplated in 1921 with which the oath was associated was predicated on a united Ireland. But today he regards the oath as a "conscience test" which he would not even allow to be imposed on his political opponents. Yet his opponents declare, and it seems obvious they are right, that the retention of some form of oath is the only way the reunited Ireland of Mr. de Valera's dreams can be secured.

The attitude of the President of the Free State on the oath issue appears, in fact, to consist of a series of variations on the theme that one can have one's cake and eat it. He insists that abolition of the oath is not a breach of the treaty. But he does not admit Great Britain has the right to disagree. He claims that it is for the Free State, not Great Britain or anybody else, to say whether the Free State can drop the oath and still be a member of the British Commonwealth and as such entitled to the preferential tariff. The tail is not only entitled to wag the dog, but the dog must not remonstrate.

What is the explanation of Mr. de Valera's attitude? Partly it is the fact that the oath of allegiance was formerly used to keep Roman Catholics out of the House of Commons. A century ago it was a conscience test. But it is such no longer. It is a symbol of the free will association of the Irish, or Canadian, or Australian, as well as British, people in the British Commonwealth. It is that and nothing more. It is safe to say the Irish could leave the Commonwealth tomorrow and no coercion would be used to prevent them.

When the Free State became a Dominion, the oath, of course, symbolized something different. The Free State, in consonance with the oath, could not have seceded in 1921. But the two Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 have changed all that for the Free State as well as the other Dominions. Today even Mr. de Valera himself does not want to be forced out of the British orbit and lose the advantages of the imperial preferential tariffs. But he does most ardently, and naturally, wish to establish the fact of Irish independence. An explicit recognition of the Free State's right to secede would make a profound difference to the Irish situation.

But Mr. de Valera's chief objection to the oath arises from the fact that the oath was one of the main issues in the civil war of 1923, in which he was defeated. Mr. de Valera refused to accept it then. To do so now would be not only to accept a perpetual reminder of the bitter past, but would constitute a tacit admission that his opponents were right. And it is a sad fact about Irish politics that an opponent is never right. There is no give and take between the adherents of Fianna Fail and Cumann na nGaedheal.

The world will sympathize with the Free State in these difficulties. The Irish nation has suffered much. Ten years of independence are a short while in which to wipe the slate clean. But there is no need to take a gloomy view of the situation. Many of Ireland's sons and daughters who have sought new homes overseas have become splendid and useful citizens of the lands of their adoption. If the Irish can make good abroad, they can do so at home. And they have made a good beginning economically in the last ten years. They have only to turn from brooding over the past to see the future roll out gloriously before them.

Bravo, Mrs. Putnam!

"SHE'S a real flyer," is the encomium with which the man in the street will honor Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam for her stiringly courageous solo flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to near Londonderry, Ireland. And that is just the recognition she has sought from the day four years ago when, as a passenger in the plane that Wilmer Stultz and Lou Gordon guided from Newfoundland to Wales, she determined that some day she would pilot an airplane across the Atlantic.

It was not for herself alone she sought this recognition. Rather has it been her aim from the first to show that aviation is a field in which women can be as thoroughly at home as men. This now is being abundantly proved both by her and by such pilots as Miss Amy Johnson, who flew solo from England to Australia and then from London to Tokyo and back; Miss Ruth Nichols, who holds a 210-mile-an-hour speed record and is preparing to fly the Atlantic after an unfortunate start last summer; Miss Elinor Smith, who set an altitude record for women at 27,418 feet and also is planning a transatlantic hop; Mme. Baryse Bastie, who set a mark of thirty-eight hours of sustained flight by a lone pilot and a distance mark for light planes of 1810 miles; and Mrs. Phœbe Omlie, who last fall distanced a field of fifty-one man and women aviators in the handicap derby from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, Ohio.

The outstanding feature of Mrs. Putnam's flight is more than the mere fact she succeeded in getting across. To attempt the crossing at all on a motor and a pair of wings requires courage of the highest order, especially if one makes the attempt alone. But to keep on for hours above a markless sea after the altimeter has gone wrong, a broken gauge is trickling gasoline down one's neck, and spurts of flame show from a burnt out exhaust manifold around the engine, adding the hazards of fire to those of fog, rain, winds and ice—that is bravery to compare with the finest in the heroic annals of aeronautics.

By her exploit Mrs. Putnam becomes not only the first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic but hers is the only such flight beside the epochal crossing by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Paris exactly five years before. She is the first person of either sex to cross the Atlantic twice by plane, and apparently she has established the speed record between the two worlds for which Lou Reichers was trying last week when his machine went into the sea fifty miles short of the Irish coast, out of gasoline.

Already a second woman has spanned the north Atlantic in an airplane—Fräulein Antonie Strassmen, aboard the DO-X, the flight of which from Newfoundland to the Azores on its way to Europe was almost simultaneous with Mrs. Putnam's venture. Fräulein Strassmen, a flyer in her own right, is an assistant purser on the big German flying liner, which landed in the harbor at Vigo, Spain, yesterday.

The jaunt of the DO-X raises an interesting speculation as to whether the future of transatlantic flying lies more largely with the small speed plane such as Mrs. Putnam used or with the Gargantuan airgoing transport. Whichever it may be, the world may be assured that women aviators will figure in that future.

Exaggerations in Film Advertising

RECENTLY one of the large American film producing and exhibiting corporations engaged as director of publicity a gentleman who comes from a dignified theater connection. His first public announcement of policy was to the effect that he would make no use of bluster and ballyhoo in his efforts to draw the public to see the wares of his employers. He says that "boiler pounding has outlived its day" and that he will endeavor "to express the fine mood of entertainment" in his presentation of advertising appeal for patronage. It will be interesting to watch this experiment, for an experiment it is in these days of pretentious howlings in print about the qualities of motion picture entertainment.

Attendance at all theaters, whether devoted to plays or films, has admittedly fallen off in recent months, for a variety of known and unknown reasons. Only first-rate offerings are drawing full houses, and this is because a good show advertises itself through the word-of-mouth approval of the satisfied customers. The problem is to find audiences for films that are fair entertainment—that is, not disappointing to the average person who goes with something like regularity to the theater. Disappointed they will be if the advertising claims everything for a picture that its exhibitors know is only so-so. A disappointed theatergoer is in some degree a disgruntled person, made unduly wary when too often beguiled by misleading information.

Those who believe in the efficacy of ballyhoo to win support for a weak entertainment often prove their point. What they ignore is the incalculable amount of harm they do their own business in the resulting loss of public confidence. Just how much value may be attached to building good will toward motion pictures will be indicated by this publicity director's no-ballyhoo policy. His work will be worth watching. Although his proposal requires a reversal of many contemporary film publicity practices, it would seem sound, ethically and commercially. It will require time, but in the long run should show results if his associates have the patience and resources to sustain his project.

Tariff Neighborliness

IT IS quite true, as President Hoover suggested in vetoing the recent tariff bill, that a return by the United States to the reciprocity régime therein recommended would open the door to haggling and bargaining. The present most-favored-nation system of treating all countries alike, save Cuba, which enjoys a special rate on its sugar, would end and interminable negotiations over tariff matters would begin.

But while the President was inditing these sentiments, the rest of the world was competing for reciprocity arrangements. A Danubian entente is in the air. Even reciprocity on a Pan-European scale is being talked of. Chancelleries south of the Rio Grande are buzzing with a Peruvian proposal for a Latin-American customs union. And, to cap the activity, Great Britain, the author of equality of tariff treatment, is preparing to burn its bridges after the Ottawa Conference in July. This would leave the United States out in the cold.

The reason for the lapse from grace of the most-favored-nation clause is quite apparent from a look at tariff walls. If the clause meant equality of treatment, surely it was intended to mean equality of good treatment. Most favored nation connotes an extension of some degree of favor. But, after negotiating a number of treaties containing this clause, the United States put through the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930. What was offered was equality in the task of scaling a higher tariff wall. The nations thereupon began to turn away from the effort in order to negotiate reciprocity treaties among themselves.

A body of opinion is developing in the United States which, in view of these circumstances, would temper the commercial policy of the last decade. Such a change would not necessarily mean renunciation of the most-favored-nation clause. There are now recognized exceptions to this clause. Cuba and the Danube are illustrations of a general recognition that neighbors should be allowed to negotiate special tariffs among themselves.

Is not Canada in a neighborly relation with the United States? There would seem to be no doubt about it. Nor, in virtue of continental propinquity and the Monroe Doctrine, can there be much doubt that Latin America is on much the same footing. It is in respect of the tariff with these nations that agitation has been started to promote a return to reciprocity.

Tariffs probably have done more harm to inter-American relations than any other factor. This is the more amazing because in general the trade of the United States with its American neighbors is complementary. In the 'nineties, Secretary Blaine, recognizing this relation, tried to develop a Pan-American customs union. The time for that has probably gone by. But the time for some concession to the idea of reciprocity arrangements is very much present. For it would do two necessary things today: restore some of the lost trade of the United States and heal the growing acerbity in the Canadian and South American attitude toward the United States.

On larger international grounds one cannot help but regret the trend toward tariff reciprocity. But it is the part of wisdom to mold policy at the dictate of facts. And the facts indicate that tariff neighborliness is the only way of salvaging trade in a world that under the ironical banner of the most-favored-nation clause has been trying to sell and not to buy. If thought of as a strategic retreat, and not as an end in itself, reciprocity might promote the goal that President Hoover has in view.

"The Wrong People"

FOR seeing things as they are, the philosopher from Claremore, Okla., has an uncanny faculty that comes close to genius. Writing his daily screed to the New York Times, the versatile former Mayor of Beverly Hills opines in his own inimitable graphic speech, "There is but one reason that prohibition won't be repealed, and it's not numbers either. It's because the wrong people want it repealed."

Mr. Will Rogers is not impressed by the "antics" (the term is his) of society women wooing five-cent pieces on the sidewalks of New York to finance an antiprohibition drive. Will it work as a means of winning the small town and farm women over? "Yes, sir, right over to the opposite side!" grins the irrepressible Will.

You've hit the nail squarely on the head, Mr. Rogers. That's just it. The wrong people are the ones who clamor loudest for legalizing a traffic that has always flouted law. What does she know of the home-destroying blight of drink—the young woman who, not yet out of the care of a governess when prohibition became a law, beams at you as she pleads for one more signature to repeal that horrid law?

Is the pauperism that follows in the wake of whisky anything more than an academic subject with the Long Island hostess whose wine and cocktail bill for a week-end would keep for several weeks a family which once had to divide its income with the saloon?

Can the protected college women who march with beer barons and former barkeepers, and adorn their cars with thoughtless signs "Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," measure the anguish of thousands of mothers in preprohibition days? Mothers who, every pay day, had to send their little children to the factory gate for the pay envelope of a father who only asked a fighting chance to overcome his appetite, but was tempted on every hand the instant he laid down his tools?

Does the capitalist, seeking to shift the burden of taxation onto the shoulders of the worker by making the path of drunkenness easy, make practice consistent with propaganda? Would he permit his wife and family to be driven by a chauffeur with a predilection for booze? Or remove in his own industrial plant the ban on employing men who drink?

No reasonable person doubts that many of the advocates of the return of legal liquor are sincere, though sadly uninformed. They are viewing the problem from the outside. Listen to one who *knows* it from the inside, Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army. Out of a knowledge born of hand-to-hand contact with the drunken and the derelict she declares:

> War is not responsible for one-half the broken homes and shattered spirits that have been caused by alcoholism,

and triumphantly adds:

> With whatever false reasoning, the fact remains that with the inception of prohibition, nine-tenths of the drunkenness in this country (the United States) disappeared. You ask why I say it. I say it because I know it.

Yes, the wrong people are the ones who clamor for the repeal of a law which would be marvelously successful if half the effort spent in agitation against it were devoted to encouraging its observance and enforcement.

Editorial Notes

A Washington woman has just completed construction of a log cabin that differs from others of its kind not only in design but in the fact that she did all of the work unaided, even to hauling the logs with an ox team and hewing them. When she speaks of "my home" it is with more than the ordinary right to use the term.

Reference to the "good old days" means something when one hears that in 1896 there were only four automobiles in the United States! Just imagine—the whole country to park four cars in!

More than half of the American population is found in the cities, it is said. Any Sunday-afternoon motorist can tell you where to look for the other half.

Garden Hint: For the man who has lost interest in mowing his lawn there is nothing like transforming it into a rock garden.

"What is so rare as a day in June?" asks the poet Lowell; but some of these May mornings are not so bad.

A moonbeam was recently radiocast. Another "Moonlight Sonata"?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Democrats Lack an Issue

IN THE June Scribners, Mr. Frank Kent, political sage of Baltimore, discusses national politics under the heading, "No Hero in Sight." With devastating knowledge he estimates the various candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination and reaches the conclusion that "the Democratic Party is unlikely to present a great principle or a great man."

In the Forum, Mr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of the Christian Century, and by no means a Hoover idolator, considers the question, "Can Any Democrat Be Elected?" A few months ago the answer would have been "yes," even though the Democrat were of the less admirable variety. Today Mr. Hutchinson sums up his conclusions thus: "My expectation is that by election eve Mr. Hoover will be at least a two-to-one favorite over whoever may be his Democratic opponent."

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Observers of American politics have long held the opinion that a minority party, in order to win an election, must have some striking issue which it has made its own. When rival party organizations hold views so nearly in harmony as do the Democratic and Republican Parties today the inducement for any voter to leave his own party is but slender and the normally majority party always wins. The Republican Party dramatized the antislavery issue with Lincoln and climbed from its minority status to that of the majority party. This position it has held for seventy years.

Its dominance has been shaken only by its own internal dissensions which elected Cleveland in 1884 and Wilson in 1912. In the former election the tariff and civil service reform were made issues by the Democrats and would have probably carried Cleveland to victory even had not the Mugwump revolt against Blaine torn the majority party in two. In 1896, the aggressive campaign on the silver issue, waged by the Democrats, shook the Republican edifice to its foundations and exacted of Mark Hanna's forces unprecedented expenditures of money and the application of business and economic pressure in order to defeat Bryan.

At present, the Democrats seem to be planning to enter the campaign devoid of any compelling issue. Prohibition cuts too squarely across the beliefs of adherents of both parties to be made a paramount issue by either. If the Democrats attempt to defend a policy of straight repeal without any substitute for prohibition they will antagonize the South—as "Al" Smith did four years ago. Tariff for revenue only, which should be a cardinal Democratic tenet, is denied the platform makers today by the Houston platform, as well as by the protectionist votes of the party members in the House and Senate. The depression is, of course, meat for the political platform writers, but with the President doing his best to check and to heal it and the Democratic House blocking many of his endeavors the amount of capital to be made of it by the minority party seems limited.

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Sometimes a candidate is himself the platform. Nothing contributed so much to Cleveland's victory as Bragg's cry: "We love him for the enemies he has made!" referring to his sturdy fight upon Tammany. Can any orator, however perfervid, say the same for a like reason of Franklin Roosevelt, the runner-up for the Democratic nomination? Governor Roosevelt's tenderness for Tammany in the face of the Seabury investigation is patent to the world. When forced to remove one Tammany official convicted of corruption, he immediately appointed another Tammanyite to the vacancy thus created.

Today the political world is wondering what the Governor would do if the Seabury inquiry, which has already uncovered curious and profitable "gifts" to the popular Mayor Walker from applicants for municipal favors, should compel drastic action.

I do not know that anyone else in the list of Democratic possibilities suggests in himself any dominant issue. Newton D. Baker, whose greatest claim to admiration has been his eloquent support of the League of Nations, "ducked" that issue when his candidacy became serious. Governor Ritchie stands on one issue only—repeal of the prohibition amendment. The election is not going to turn on prohibition. If it were, Gov. George White of Ohio, a lifelong prohibitionist who has recanted, might well rue his change of heart. The only two candidates who have been voicing their convictions with courage and audacity are "Al" Smith and "Alfalfa Bill" Murray. But neither of these statesmen seems likely to be more than a part of the movement to "stop Roosevelt."

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Daily the complaint grows stronger that there seems to be no recognition at Washington of the fact that this is no mere repetition, in more menacing form, of earlier periods of distress. A balanced budget, strict maintenance of the gold standard, rigid economy, saving by cutting wages and turning men out of employment, are ancient forms of war upon adversity, but they do not rouse the confident enthusiasm of the people in today's financial cataclysm. Perhaps the nation is fortunate that there is not time before the nominating conventions for any shrewd and engaging demagogue to appear with a currency plan and social program which might readily sweep him into power.

A Latin-American in a Citadel of Ignorance

AN INTERVIEW with a Latin-American who has lived for a number of years in the United States brings to light an interesting technique he has developed to confute the critics and misinterpreters of his own country and of Latin-Americans in general.

His main criticism of North Americans is that they tend to judge the whole by a few isolated incidents and very often by incidents which are not really facts at all. The charm of his manner, his excellent English, his sense of humor and his frank and objective attitude preclude taking his statements in any light but that of an endeavor to foster inter-American friendship.

"If it were merely the incorrect interpretation of facts, we Latin-Americans would not become so vexed. Elementary facts themselves, to be perfectly frank, are unknown or ignored, and the harm done us is twofold. Pseudo-facts, harmful enough in themselves, are so warped that the resulting picture is extremely unfair and unjust. Recently a very good friend of Latin America has stated in one of your great papers that few of the upper class of Latin-Americans know English, and last Sunday he stated that our social legislation in Latin America was far behind the times.

"In both cases he was altogether wrong, as any one who knows anything about Latin America can tell you. Especially in regard to the matter of social legislation do we feel aggrieved. Four or five Latin-American nations have adopted social codes that are considered by even your own authorities as models."

Our Latin-American visitor went on to say that where the facts were unknown the only telling defense or effective assault he could make on this citadel of ignorance was by a flank movement. For a number of years he has been collecting clippings from the magazines and newspapers of the United States. These he flashes tactfully on Americans who cross his path with unwarranted and uncalled-for criticisms of Latin-American life and culture, or who come to him with questions which reveal, as he put it, "abysmal ignorance of my country."

Whenever he sees or hears a criticism of the judicial systems of his own country or of any other Latin-American nation, he brings out a press clipping which tells of a North American judge who served as the judge, district attorney, attorney for the defense, jury and audience in a trial of himself in a western court. This judge not only acquitted himself, but congratulated himself on the masterly presentation of the defense. "It is hard to find a parallel for this in my part of the world and most of my North American friends are very much bewildered when I show this to them. I believe the majority of them are less inclined to criticize us when such things are brought to their attention."

This same Latin-American has a sheaf of statistics on divorces, lynchings, the number of bathtubs (one for every twenty persons) in relation to the number of automobiles (one for every five persons), race riots and evidences of race prejudice, kidnapings, and graft and corruption in municipal politics in the United States, as well as criticisms of the Administration by American writers and many other data which he believes are irrefutable replies to those who think their civilization is far finer and better than Latin America's. He bears no malice, but thinks he has found the only method for silencing the ignorant and unfriendly critics of his "patria."

He hopes the day will come when Latin America is viewed objectively and not subjectively and that he will not be called upon "to write a book on American civilization as revealed by my clippings." He knows his picture would be eminently unfair, but he wonders if there is any other way to stop the unthoughtful critic of his land who judges the whole by single incidents or events.

P. V. S.

Notes From Amsterdam

New Ways To Get Jobs

"IF THIS is no hit, what else can be?" was the headline of a handbill, which recently a Royal Dutch Airlines airplane scattered over Rotterdam and The Hague in ten thousands of copies in behalf of an unemployed chemist, who in this unusual letter of application summarized his qualifications. There is evidently a climax in the efforts for originality in attracting the possible employer's eye. This advertising for a job by airplane was preceded by the application of the old and well-tried system of the sandwichman. Some time ago a well-dressed young man appeared in the streets of Rotterdam, wearing large signs on his breast and back, giving particulars of his education and intellectual qualifications, requesting those who thought they had a use for an enterprising young man to communicate with him. He received a score of letters, offering him work. This example was soon followed by someone in Amsterdam.

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Dinners For Sea Gulls

Sea gulls perform the same office in connection with the announcement of winter in Amsterdam as the swallows, according to tradition, do with respect to spring in these northern countries. Early in winter the gulls come to Amsterdam because they are sure to find there much of their native element, namely, water. Furthermore a great many people in Amsterdam in winter make it a point daily to feed them. The birds are very bright and soon get to know the places where at feeding time a kind-hearted woman or child appears at the window, with a plate heaped with fragments of bread. The gulls fly in large flocks past the window, catching in their flight the pieces of bread that are thrown up in the air.

* * *

Radio And Film Exhibit

Amsterdam people had a fortunate opportunity to get a clearer insight into the working methods of the electro-acoustic industries, through an international exhibition of radio, television, gramophone, sound films, films and photography held at Amsterdam from May 6 to May 16. This gave a complete and lively picture of the technical, cultural and economic phases of these industries, while lectures were given on allied subjects. Rare and important exhibits from Russia, the United States, Japan, Great Britain and Germany gave instructive impressions of the achievements of other nations.

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Taxi Men Cut Rates

A rate war between the so-called stationed taxicabs, which are subject to stringent municipal rules and traffic police control, and the "free" taxi owners, who have no fixed station and are not allowed to solicit customers by driving very slowly, has recently resulted in the establishment at Amsterdam of the lowest taxi fares in the world, it is reported. Amsterdam taxi fares are said to be even cheaper than those in Paris or Berlin. A uniform price of ten Dutch cents ($0.04) per kilometer, is charged, which figures out at about six American cents a mile, including the first mile. This explains the signs which many taxicabs carry on their windshields: Rides from 10 cents upward!